HE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

The Cut Worm.

Probably there is no insect pest more troublesome to the farmer than what is known as the "Cut worm," and sometimes the "brown grub." During the present season it has de vastated whole fields of newly planted corn, causing the whole work of planting to be done over sometimes twice; and in some cases the fields have been replowed and replanted. When you inquire amongst the sufferers about the habits of this "pest of the farm," very little is known, except that it is a brown grub, that it works at night, and cuts len under my notice, and their habits, I extract off the corn close to the surface, when it is from my manuscripts. All these worms, exfrom an inch to two inches high. What be comes of it after the corn gets beyond its power, nobody seems to know, and where it and a half when crawling. They all have stays before it attacks the corn is equally un four polished elevated dots upon each seg- my straw, made in stacks as it came from the known. About two years ago, while crossing a field of clover the latter part of July, on the farm of Mr. David Uhl of Ypsilanti; bearing an exceedingly fine hair. which he had pastured, we found the surface covered with these grubs, which were lying brown color, without any stripes, and may around the stools of the clover in hundreds all over the surface and so thick that the foot its head, which is of a tawny red color, incou'd not be set down without trampling on stead of smoky yellowish as it is in each of some of them. It was the most remarkable display of this cut worm we had ever seen, and Mr. Uhl himself remarked it as something extraordinary The worms seemed to always destroying them. On Staten and be fresh, and might have been dormant; they Long Islands, I am told, this spec es is popu lay as though they had been forced to the surface by the drought, and as their nature is only to be active at night, to have is there applied only to the next species. been surprised by day light, and left in their dormant state. Their numbers were enormous. Dr. Asa Fitch, in his report on the insects of New York gives the following ac- broader ones along each side; dots black, as count of them:

as follows: The parent insect drops her eggs corn-fields, cutting off the plants half an inch upon the ground, the latter part of summer. These soon hatch, and the young worms shoots up again, from the middle of the stump.

and feed upon the roots and tender shoots of herbaceous plants. When cold weather arrives they descend a few inches below the sur'ace and there lie torpid during the winter, and renew their activity when spring returns. It is not until they have nearly completed their growth, in the month of June, that they show that habit which renders them so injurious, and has acquired for them their name, "cut worm." They then crawl from the earth, by night, and with their sharp teeth cut off the young succulent plants of maize, cabbage, beans, &c., almost as smoothly as though it were done with a knife. When daylight approaches, each worm crawls into the ground again, entering it within a few inches of the plant it has severed-the newly disturbed and a rough appearance of the dirt showing the exact spot where it has gone into the ground, and rendering it easy to uncover and destroy the worm. Having got its growth it forms a little oval cavity in the ground, within which it lies and changes to a pupa or chrysalis. In this state it has some resemblance to a long slim egg of a chestnut brown color, having several impressed rings or joints towards its pointed or tail end. From this pupa, in tree or four weeks, devoured, or on y pieces of the wilted leaves hatches the perfect insect, which is a dark colored miller or moth.

Every observing person is aware there are several kinds of these worms, differing from each other in the color of their heads, the stripes upon their bodies, and in their habits. But unfortunately we do not yet know which particular species of moth it is which either of the kinds of these worms produces. I have repeatedly endeavored to breed the moth from these worms, by placing them in cages into which I transplanted young corn, beans, &c., and also by placing bell glasses over corn hills where worms had buried themselves .-But I have never been able to succeed. The worms on finding themselves imprisoned, refuse to eat, and hurriedly crawl around and around the inner side of their prison, night after night, until they literally travel thems lves to death. They are by no means such sluggish, stupid creatures as one would suppose from seeing them in the day time. By night they are as active as any other animal whose skin is stuffed and distended with food as theirs is. They are evidently able to crawl quite a distance in a single night. It is the common opinion that they are always bred in the ground near the spot where they do their mischief. But I suspect they are everywhere wandering about, nightly, in search of such tender, succulent plants as will furnish them a dainty repast, and that they thus in many in stances enter our gardens and corn fields from the surrounding enclosures. They certainly, if so inclined, could travel across the largest of our arable fields in a few hours.

The following short descriptions of the different kinds of cut-worms which have falcept the white one, are about an inch and a quarter in length when at rest, and an inch ment, on the back, and a few others which

The Red headed cut worm is of a dull pale be distinguished from all the other kinds by the following, except the last one. Common in corn-fields, cutting off the plants slightly below the surface of the ground, and thus larly named the "Tiger worm," from its des tructive habits, and that the name cut-worm

The Striped cut-worm is dirty whitish or pale smoky, with darker brown stripes, of which there are two along the back and three they are in the preceding species, but not so The biography of these worms is briefly minute. This is the most common kind in above the ground; hence the stalk frequently which come from them crawl into the ground This occasionally occurs among beans also .- be twenty five per cent. clear profit.

It buries itself but slightly, and may some times be found with half its back exposed, even though the sun be shining clear and

The Faintly-lined cut worm is dul! brown, with very faint pale longitudinal lines, and the polished dots but little darker than the general color. Found in comfields, but more commonly in gardens among cabbages and sometimes among oaions. Buries itself but

The White cut worm is smaller being scarcely an inch long when at rest. It is dull white, with black dots and no stripes or lines except a row of very faint brownish touches along the upper part of each side. It is rare, a single individual being occasionally

found among corn and beans. The black-headed cut-worm is dull dark brown, with faint traces of pale lines, and its head deep black. This is probably what is amed the "Black worm" in some neighborhoods. It is the mont common kind among beans, cutting them off slightly below the surface, and drawing the severed stem into the hole where it buries itself, and there feeding upon it during the day, till the whole is remain, plugging up the entrance of the hole. Either the Striped or the Lined cutworm frequently treats corn in this same way. Hence the stump may often be found without any wilted leaves lying near it.

A Corn Cultivator.

The chief work in growing a good crop of corn, after the seed is planted and the corn makes its appearance above ground, is that which keeps the ground loose and clear of weeds. Among the tools invented for this purpose we have lately had a trial of a three pronged light corn horse hoe, that does this work without a great deal of labor to either man or beast. This implement has been made by Messrs Ramsdell & Hughes of Plymouth, for the past two or three years, and is easily drawn by one horse or a pony, and may be worked by a boy, all day without killing either pony or boy with its weight. The teeth are made of wood, one in front and two behind, shod with iron plates, and as it has no wheel, in old ground it works admira bly, but in sod ground it is apt to go in rather deep and the teeth tear up the sod, if it is not carefully handled. As a light corn hoe that leaves the ground between the rows loose, tares up all weeds, and works between the hills of corn thoroughly, this implement is the handiest. Two or three farmers have tried the one sent us, and admit it to be the handiest implement they have yet had in their corn. These implements are also not costly, the price being quite low.

Manureing Grass Lands. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer

writes on this subject as follows:

When I threshed this grain I hauled away machine, as large as two yoke of oxen could are less distinct, upon the sides, each dot draw with a pole and chains, and left it equally distributed over the ten acres-all in perfect stacks, chaff and straw together. In the winter I turned my stock to the stacks and they ate and wallowed in it until it was level with the ground. In the spring the thickest parts of the stack bottoms were spread over the grass so as to cover the whole ten acres. Some of it was spread in June, when the grass was from six to ten inches high. It came up through the straw and grew very rank, and yielded one third more grass to the acre than the same medow did where I did not put any straw. I raked the hay with a horse rake, and had no trouble in gathering the hay without disturbing the mulch. The second and third years the crop was double that on any other part of the field, containing forty acres. Since the above experiment I have reserved all of my coarse manures, and old stack beds, corn stalks, etc., for my grass lands, and ap-plied it there, and find it richly repays the labor. I recommend every farmer to save every fork full of litter to spread on his grass lands; or if he has no grass lands save it, put it cn corn ground, and plow it under; the result will

Buckwheat and its Culture.

Buckwheat is a native of Central Asia, introduced into Europe by the Crusaders on their return from the Holy War, but cultivated in England for only about two hundred and fifty years. It was brought by the first settlers to this country, and is now a national product of some twenty millions of bushels. the greater share of which is grown and consumed in the northern section of the Union.

This plant belongs to the Persicaria tribe that commonly cultivated is known as the Polygonum fagopyrum. Among its varieties are the blue or "Canadian buckwheat," formerly very popular in eastern New York and Pennsylvania, and the "Scotch Grey," now very generally known, as far as we are acquainted. A variety called "Indian Buckwheat," (P. tartaricum,) is grown in some sections for fattening swine, the product being very large, reaching, on rich new soils, as high as one hundred bushels per acre. The plants. kernel is harsh, coarse and nearly ovate; the flour, ground without bolting, is of a light vellow color, and not palatable as human food. Upon analysis, though botanically far removed from the cereals, buckwheat closely approximates to them in the character and composition of its grain, and forms a valuable article of food for domestic animals and man. The straw properly cured is readily eaten by cattle, horses and sheep, and contains considerable nutritive matter.

Almost any soil will produce buckwheat, but it proves most profitable on light, warm lands of moderate fertility. It is as well adapted as any grain to low, moist lands, which dry off late in the spring and suffer from drouths in the heat of summer, when early sown grain requires most moisture. It ficient roots and leaves to secure a supply of moisture from the atmosphere and subsoil.— This grain is often sown on ground infested with weeds, which it is desired to subdue; in this case the preparation should be thorough and the seeding ample, that the entire surface may be covered. In all cases it is best to have the ground in fine tilth, and generally to roll after harrowing in the seed. Though buckwheat will grow without manure, it feels the application as quick as any other plant, and a corresponding increase in growth is produced. Plaster and ashes exert an immediate influence and benefit on all soils.

The time of sowing is usually between the 20th of June and the 4th of July, though it may be sown earlier—as soon as danger from late frosts is to be feared no longer. Early buckwheat is liable to be blasted by the heat of " dog days"-late is equally exposed during the drouth often occurring in September, and in addition to this, early frost may cut it off ere it begins to ripen. The cultivator must suit his own convenience as to the time -remembering that some lands are more lia-In the year 1852 I stacked twenty acres of ble to injury from drought and frost than oth wheat and five acres of oats near the center of ers. The amount of seed generally sown is that too much seed is given.

Buckwheat will flourish where clover will not succeed, and growing very quickly (being fit to plow under in six or eight weeks,) it is often employed as a green manure for the renovation of exhausted soils. The copious foliage and easy decomposition of the stalk, together with its depth and extent of roots, and the source whence it derives the greater portion of its supplies, render a buckwheat crop peculiarly favorable to this system. Three crops may be plowed under in a single season. and will produce an effect in most cases not so cheaply attained by any other means.

Though the blossoms continually forming will produce grain as late as the season will allow, that first ripened is heaviest and most valuable. It should be cut, perhaps, as soon as the lower leaves begin to die, and with the cradle if possible. If a frost should occur and any portion of the grain be ripe, it is best to harvest at once. After cutting the swaths resting upon the ground. Rain injures it but | portioned."

little if thus treated, and it may stand for several weeks or until thoroughly cured. If from dodging or falling to the ground it cannot be cradfed but must be mown, it should be closely watched and tended that it may be drawn in and threshed as soon as possible, and even then considerable loss may occur, as it shells very easily. Care in handling is always necessary, and a tight bottomed wagonbox for drawing is advisable. It is a good plan to thresh at once, but if well cured, it may remain in the barn until freezing weather, when it threshes more easily than in that which is moist or warm.

Buckwheat retains its vitality a long time in the soil, where unfavorably situated for immediate vegetation, and hence often comes in with after crops. When scattered upon the ground in harvesting, swine may be turned in to consume it, or the ground may be harrowed over lightly, which will cause it to grows and the first frost will destroy the young

The great end of buckwheat culture in this country is to furnish material for pancakes, which probably form a part of the winter breakfast of a considerable part of the native population of the northern States. By itself the grain is not greatly valued for stock feeding, unless it be for poultry. Mixed with oats and ground, it forms a cheap fattening food for horses, if not laboring much of the time. Some dairymen employ it to a considerable extent in slopping milch cows, and mixed with other grain, it is excellent for fattening hogs -one bushel being equal to two of oats for either purpose.

In the published statements of the usual average product, we find twenty bushels per acre the lowest, and thirty the highest estimate. The culture is not expensive, the germinates quickly, and soon throws out suf time occupied by the crop from sowing until maturity is only about ten weeks, and the grain is readily marketable at fair prices. It is a product, however, that will never be likely to suffer from over-production, as generally it is not much liked by those engaged in growing other grain crops, as it is difficult to eradicate it entirely from the soil to which it has once been devoted. It is also very uncertain in its product of grain, being largely influenced by the weather .- Country Gentle-

Sales of Shorthorns,

Three large sales of Shorthorns have taken place in Kentucky this season. Mr. Sheffer, B. Warfield and R. A. Alexander have each in turn, afforded buyers an opportunity. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer very justly observes:

"You will find that some animals sold cheap, from \$25 to \$50, while others brought as high as \$360; and it was invariably the fact that when a good animal was offered, the price was good; but inferior ones no one wanted. But I suppose it is enough to say that the average at Mr. Sheffer's sale, in a large herd of cows, heifers and calves, was about \$90; at B. Warfield's, about \$70; and ten acres of timothy and clover meadow. one bushel per acre, but it is better to em- at R. A. Alexander's, \$150. The reason, I ploy less than more, especially on the better think, why the average was so low, in all, was soils—the great fault in sowing this grain is the fact that so many were offered at one time, which over supplied the market.

Marks of a good Dairy Cow.

Mr. Harley, the author of the Harleian Dairy System, has given the following as the most approved shape and marks of a good dairy cow:-

".Head small, long and narrow towards the muzzle; horns small, bent and placed at considerable distance from each other; eyes not large, but brisk and lively; neck slender and ong, tapering towards the head, with a little loose skin below; shoulders and fore quarters light and thir; hind quarters large and broad; back straight, and joints slack and open; carcass deep in the rib, tail small and long, reaching to the heels; legs small and short, with firm joints; udder square, but a little oblong, stretching forward, thin-skinned, and capacious, but not low hung; teats or paps small, pointing outwards, and at a considerable distance from each other; milk veins capacious are raked into small bunches, and set upright and prominent; skin lose, thin, and soft like with the heads twisted together-leaving each a glove; hair short, soft and woolly; general bundle to stand alone, the butts spread and figure, when in flesh, handsome and well pro-

fitabe?

EDITOR FARMER-Much has been said and written about the merits of different breeds of sheep. I am well satisfied where mutton is so much of an object as it is here, either the full blood Southdowns, or a cross between them in feeding to swine, horse and cattle. [We and the Spanish Merino, are the most profitable sheep we can raise. I have just sheared my Southdown buck and fifteen yearlings of his get, from three-quarter blood Spanish ewes, and the result is as follows:

		ID	oz
ece, was	shed	9	00
theece	washe	d. No. 1 5	04
64	64	No. 9	09
44	44		04
64	66		08
66	66		06
66	66		07
66	14		01
66	41		06
44	44		00
66	64		04
46	66		11
66	66		00
64	66		08
66	66		05
66	66		07
	dece,	s fleece, washe	ece, washed

Which gives an average of 61 pounds for each sheep, that sold at 42 cents per pound, The buck weighed, before he was sheared, 215 pounds. The yearlings are all fat and fit for the butcher. They had no extra care through the winter. They were put into a yard by themselves, as soon as grass failed in the fall, fed regularly every day fifteen ears of corn, and four bundles of corn stalks, all thrown on the ground. This was their regu lar ration, and they had no other food till grass got up a good bite this spring. Plenty of fresh water, and a good shelter was furnished them, the latter of which they did not use, preferring to sleep out on the frozen ground. I bring my sheep into the yards early in the fall-so soon as grass fails-in good condition, and keep them there till grass gets up a good bite in the spring.

J. S. TIBBITS. Nankin, June 25, 1860.

Produce of a Small Flock.

R. F. JOHSTONE, Esq. - Dear Sir: Having read the communication in the last FAR-MER of the produce of wool of A. W. Calkin's flock of 30 sheep, and at the close asking who can beat it, I thought I would give you the results of my flock of 30 breeding ewes, 6 yearling ewes and 1 buck, 37 in all; the lambs were put up in the fall and kept up until it follow the fibre down to the edge, at which spring. The 6 lambs were fed 1 pint of corn per day, the buck was put with the 30 breeding ewes November 23, and run with them until December 23, then put up by himself, fed corn once a day 2 gills. The 30 ewes run with the cattle in the cornfield and pasture during the day time, and at night put up and fed with timothy and clover hay-no grain fed to ewes. The lambs and buck were fed hay once a day, and had what water they wanted. My 30 ewes raised 33 lambs, 12 buck lambs are already sold at \$3 per head to be taken when fit to wean. The 37 sheep sheared, and I sold at the barn door (as your correspondent says) 245 pounds of wool at 45 cents per pound. This you will see is an average of 6 pounds and 10 ounces per head, less 2 ounces. I will not ask who can beat this, for I think any farmer can who wills it .-My buck sheared (2 years old) 16 pounds and 14 ounces. My sheep are pure Spanish, no at Ypsilanti on the 13th instant, and the fol-French or Indian about them. S. W. PALMER.

Norvel, June 25, 1860.

Evergreen Corn.

It may be safely said, there is no better or above named variety. Either as a table esculent, in the green or milky stages of the periods of its growth, just previously to and put by for winter use, the Evergreen stands unrivalled; while to this may be added the recommendation of grinding the same in to meal, as it makes good bread, and is fully equal to any other known sort, white or vellow. For some years past the writer has raised a quantity of evergreen corn as a food for porkers; and also as forage for the horse, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

Pigs will eat the stalks, leaves and all, when thrown to them while the plant is in the sap, and possessing saccharine qualities; and there cannot be a feed produced that will give shoats and store pigs a quicker start in fleshing up, or make nicer meat. In beginning to fat pigs, it is a very desirable article to commence with, as experience has proved. One case in point will serve to illustrate. A few seasons since a porker was fattened upon our estate in Mansfield, mainly upon evergreen corn, while the ears were soft. He did nobly, and made a splendid porker of 525 pounds, dead weight, at a trifle short of a year old.

For the keeping of the horse it is exactly the right stuff, for late summer and fall use.

What Breeds of Sheep are the most pro- stalks with an avidity that is astonishing, and for several seasons back our farm-horse Billy has flourished and grown sleek upon the corn butts, or tussocks, after the corn was taken off, while the stalks were previously given to cows, thereby increasing the flow of milk, and we reaped a three-fold benefit, infer the ears were fed to the swine, the leaves and tops to the cows, and the rest to "Billy."]

One peculiarity the evergreen stem and leaf enjoys over other varieties, is this-its extreme hardiness and durability, keeping green as its name implies, far into the autumn, and supplying stock with fodder at a time when grass begins to fail in pasture lands, and the approach of cool nights leave their traces upon the seared and whitening field crops.-The evergreen will stand severe cold, and firmly braves the advancing iproads of the marauder Jack Frost. It is worthy of a more extended cultivation, and should receive

For making of green corn cakes, the evergreen has no superior; the lovers of that dish should bear the fact in mind. And, moreover, it is as good boiled for table use as sweet corn.-R. Foss, in Homestead.

Hay Caps.

Experience is an excellent teacher and if she goes hand in hand with sense and science we make grand progress in every thing .-When hay caps first came about, or rather when they were first used, it was recommended to take heavy or stout sheeting at least six feet square, and soak them in alum or some other preparation to make them water tight, and sew stones in the corners; then experience suggested pins and loops instead of stones; next she found that the hay heated if it was long covered, as during a long storm, and besides, that it was quite a burden to Reason hinted that if the rain was carried off from the top of the cocks it would shed off itself well enough, so the size was reduced; and it was found moreover, that the trouble and expense of making the caps water-proof was not necessary, because the little water that penetrates the cloth will most or all of point it will be shed down the steep sides of the cock with that which falls on the outside.

Four feet or four and a half is considered ample size; compactly woven, good though light sheeting much better than heavy, and a simple ring-loop of cord sewed in at each corner but left so as to slip, finished the matter. Four pine or chestnut pins fourteen to sixteen inches long fasten the caps on the stack.

All the care necessary to give to hay caps it not to pack them away or let them lie in a heap wet or damp. Often enough a season will pass and they will be of no use or next to none, but any time they may pay the whole expense in protecting the hay through a single storm .- Homestead.

Exhibition of Mowers at Ypsilanti.

An exhibition and trial of mowers was held lowing is the report of the committee:

At a meeting of the trial of Mowing Machines, held as per previous notice, June 13th, 1860, on the farm of W. F. Sober, Esq., Ypsilanti. The undersigned were requested to act as a committee of arrangements. A piece more productive corn crop raised than the of standing clover two rods wide and some thirty-five rods long was assigned to each machine. After being cut, each machine cut grain, or as food for hogs during the same through in rotation with a derometer, an in ripening, or fed to cattle in the field, or cured tached by M. Goodrich, with the following re-

Buic:			W. P. BETT
Name of Machine	Exhibitors.	L'gth bar.	df't in Ds
Wood's Mower Fisher's Mower	Hudson. Vought W.	8ft. 103/in.	200 " 400 "
Kirby's Harvester Ball's Mower	Hudson.	4ft. 6 in. 4ft. 8%in.	850 4
Hubbard's	Court'ri'ht.	4ft. 5 in.	825 a 275 "

The undersigned would beg leave to state that in their opinion that a better term would be an exhibition than a strict trial of the several excellent machines on the ground, which and integrity. And further, the undersigned suggest that a trial of machines should be con ducted by a committee with the same team and driver for machines (all practical and disinterested men,) that each should be set so as to leave the stubble the same length, and 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, he was shown the instrument so attached as to prevent side at the local Agricultural Fairs, and at the draft or vibration different from the fixtures without it.

The consumption of tobacco is increasing in A horse will snatch at an armful of evergreen England, even beyond the increase of the population. This is a bad sign,

George M. Patchen.

We copy from the N. Y. Spirit a few notes on the pedigree of the very noted stallion George M. PATCHEN, and which has made such extraordinary time as a trotter, and whose merits as a large useful horse are also admitted on all hands.

A bay, without white, except a star, six-

For two or three years before 1848, Mr. their day, and were noted among gentlemen whe took their afternoon drive on the Bloomof this pair, a chesnut (deep sorrel), was the dam of Patchen.

Falling lame in the spring of 1848, Mr.

Carman found that a summer's run at grass was the only chance to recover her, and the pair was broken. Mr. Carman knowing her value, felt that her year should not be wholly one of idleness. He never drove in the winter, and so he determined that she should produce a colt. But he was in no position to

keep a brood mare, and so looked round for some one to take and keep her for the year. while maternity should be her occupatiou and her honor. Just then the most famous trotting stallion of the day, Cassius M. Clay, was standing on Long Island, owned by Mr. Geo. M. Patchen. In him Mr. Carman saw a fit cross for his favorite mare, and made a tender of her use gratuitously to Mr. Patchen, on condition that she should be served by Cassius. Mr. Patchen was, like Mr. Carman, in no condition to keep a brood mare, but, knowing the worth of this mare, undertook to find a proper person to take her and care for her until she should foal. Mr. Patchen, carry such large caps and spread them, etc. in his turn, cast about for a proper person for this service, and found him in Mr. H. J. Sickles, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and in his turn offered the gratuitous use of the mare to Mr. Sickles. He accepted the offer, and the mare was served by Cassius M. Clay, in June, 1848. In foal the mare was removed to New Jersey, and in due time, in May, 1849, dropped a large strong bay colt, much like his sire. Ease and maternity did not however restore the mare. She never returned to the road. She went on to breed, but what has become of her latterly, we do not know. Her first born became famous only in 1859, except locally, and it may be that yet other of her progeny may turn out

> When Patchen was two years old he was offered to some gentleman with a lot of mules, at so much for the lot, and they rejected the offer, as they thought the price (\$300), added to the mules on his account, was too much. Not long after Mr. Patchen recommended the colt, over which he had kept a friendly watch, to Mr. John Buckley, of Bordentown, who was, in his earlier races, the jockey, and afterward the trainer of American Eclipse.

> good ones; but it falls to the lot of a mare,

only rarely, to be the dam of two wonders.

She can hardly chance to have her brow

wreathed with such another diadem as Patch

en has placed there.

On visiting Mr. Sickles and seeing the colt, then nameless, Mr. Buckley bought him of Mr. Sickles for \$400. In consideration of the agency, which Mr. Patchen had in serving the mare with Cassius M. Clay, and bestowing her use on Mr. Sickles, as well as in pointing him out to Mr. Buckley, and in view of the friendship of Mr. Buckley, Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Patchen, Mr. Buckley gave to the colt the name of George M. Patchen. A name was rarely ever more appropriately conferred. Mr. Patchen had been the patron of Mr. Carman, though Mr. C. was also a patron of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Buckley. He had effected Mr. Carman's object; he Lad conferred a great favor on Mr. Sickles; he had been instrumental in bringing to the ownership of Mr. Buckley a most promising colt.

The mania of the trot had, in the heart of Mr. Buckley, supplanted the racing love of his younger days, and he hoped to possess, was exhibited with such zest and perfect good as his quick eye and natural judgement told feeling by gentlemen of persevering ability him he would, a noble trotting stallion in this colt.

On the purchase the colt was removed to Bordentown, N. J. Some months afterward he parted with a half interest in the colt to Dr. Longstreet, of that place. In the years United States Agricultural show, at Philadelphia, in 1855, and at the New Jersey Agricultural show at Newark in 1856, and won at all of them. His success was due alike to his ting.

New Jersey, at \$40, and made a large season. F. W. Curtenius, Daniel Allen, Edgar Dougand won the prize as the best stallion, making a grand trot over a country course.

In 1858 he stood at Bordentown, and again teen hands high, foaled May, 1849, was bred spring of this year, several gentlemen from by H. J. Sickles, in Monmouth County New Nashville, Tenn., and other parts of the country, were referred by us to this horse as ving on the road, in New York City, a pair of all of them liked the appearance of George, mares, that were at that time, the fast pair of but they thought his price (\$4500) too high, and so missed an excellent bargain-much to their future regret. He has proved himingdale Road, for style, foot, and game. One seif to be what we have from the first claimed for him-a first-class trotting stallion.

In 1859 he was in training, and is again this season. He may not go back to the stud for still another year.

This noted stallion was got by Cassius M. Clay, dam by Imp. Trustee the sire of Fashion, and of the trotting horse, Trustee, who did twenty miles in October, 1848, in less

than one hour, grandam by American Eclipse. After a publication of a memoir of Patchen in one of the daily papers of the 13th of June, an anonymaus letter was addressed to us claiming that the dam of Patchen was bred by a Mr. Bridges, of New York City, and also claiming, that she was got by either Napoleon or Washington, out of the trotting mare Fanny Pullen. Fanny was the dam of the trotting gelding Trustee, of twentymile fame. But this claim is unfounded, and

has the meanness of being anonymous. Cassius M. Clay was bred by Mr. Oliver, of Brooklyn-was got by Henry Clay, out of a mare bred by Mr. Roach, of Philadelphia. This mare was sold by Roach to Mr. Daniel Abbott, of Brooklyn, by him to Mr. Van Wyck, of Suffolk County; in Mr. Van Wyck's possession she bred John Anderson the trotter. Mr. Van Wyck sold her to Mr. Oliver. who bred her to Henry Clay, then owned by Mr. Patchen, and standing in or near Brook lyn. Cassius M. Clay was foaled on the 17th of April, 1843. When a colt Cassius was bought by Mr. Patchen of Mr. Oliver, at the price of \$150, and continued Mr. Patchen's until he sold him to Joseph H. Godwin. Cassius died at the early age of nine years. He was distinguished for his great speed as a trotter, and had the foremost position as a trotting stallion in his day. It is not in our power to give the pedigree of the dam of Cassius, and perhaps, it cannot now be ascertained, as Mr. Roach is dead, and it is more than twenty years since Mr. Abbott bought her of Mr. R. She was a fine mare-a bay very footy in her trot, and of wonderful indurance. Mr. Roach, her breeder, was noted in his day for his fine horses. There can be no doubt that this mare was a well-bred trotter.

Henry Clay, the sire of Cassius, a brown, nearly a black, was got by Andrew Jackson, out of Surrey by Mambrino (a son of Messenger.) Surrey was a cotemporary of the trotting stallion Andrew Jackson, and was among the best of her day. She beat some of the best horses of her day, viz. Ephraim Smooth, Paul Pry, Screwdriver, and

Andrew Jackson, the sire of Henry Clay, was got by young Bashaw, dam by Why Not (a son of Imp. Messenger) grandam by Imp. Messenger. Andrew Jackson was a capital trotter, and the best trotting stallion of his

Young Bashaw, bred in New Jersey, was got by the imported Barb Horse, Grand Baaw, This horse known as Cox's Arabian was imported in 1807 by Mr. Cox, from Tripoli, where he was Consul on the appointment of Mr. Jefferson in his Presidency. Young Bashaw's dam was Pearl by Flag of Truce (he a game four mile horse and sire of Bond's First Consul, another four-mile one), grandam Fancy by Imp. Messenger.

Young Bashaw is quite noted as the founder of a trotting family known as the Ba shaws. His excellency came wholly from his dam, and she got it from Messenger and Flag of Truce. Cox's Arabian, Grand Bashaw (not an Arabian, but a barb,) was worthless, and left nothing after him to make his name remembered, Except Young Bashaw, and to the merits of Young Bashaw he can lay no claims.

Trial of Mowers.

A trial of Mowing machines took place at Kalamazoo on the 21st, at which the Buckeye machine was entered, with the Parkhurst; the kirby, the Allen and the Danforth machines. The Telegraph says there was a large crowd

The Telegraph says there was a large crowd The Telegraph says there was a large crowd style and substance and to his powers of trot- present deeply interested in the trial. The committee selected to decide upon the merits Montreal, etc., fresh, and to the West Indies, In the season of 1857 he stood at Newton, of the different machines was composed of Brazil, etc., barreled,

In the autumn of 1857 he was shown at las, A. G. Tower, S. Eldred, and G. Anible. Newton, at the County Agricultural Fair, The following is the report of the committee:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the citizens of Kalamazoo, to decide upon made a great season at \$40, and in the fall the merits of six different mowing machines, was shown and trotted at Somerville, N. J., to wit: Ketchum's, Buckeye, Parkhurst's, County Agricultural show. During the Kirby's, Allen's and Danforth's, would report that after a faithful and impartial examination of the construction and execution of said machines, decide that the "Buckeye," was entithe best trotting stallion in the Market. tled to first place in their estimation. Kir-Carman, of New York, owned and was dri- They were desirous of purchasing, and nearly by's to the second, and Ketchum's to the third

F. W. CURTENIUS, Ch'n.
DANIEL ALLEN,
EDGAR DOUGLAS,
ALBERT G. TOWER,
STEPHEN ELDRED,
G. ANIBLE, Committee.

Ovarium for Breeding Salmon.

Richard Nettle, Esq., of Quebec, Canada, has adopted the following method of artificially breeding Salmon, which we find described in the N. Y. Times.

In a large room well ventilated in summer and sufficiently warm in winter, is a tank, about eight feet by twelve, divided into two mean compartments, one deep, the other shallow. The latter is again subdivided into three divisions, of different depths, from six inches to about one. Water from the city pipes-which is supplied from Lake St. Charles, up in the mountains, eighteen miles away-is kept constantly flowing into this tank, with the proper contrivances for preventing any sudden stoppage of the supply. The shallow parts of this, the ovarium, are floored with sand and stones, in imitation of a river's bed. The deep part is only a few pieces of rock at the bottom.

Salmon spawn in September, and at that time the female fish are taken with nets from the neighborhood of their spawning-beds. A very gentle pressure makes them shed their ova into a pail to the number of perhaps 20,-000 each, and a single male fish then suffices for the impregnation of a pailful of spawn, which is then very carefully brought to the ovarium and placed in the shallow compartments above described.

When first taken, the spawn is of a yellow color, each little egg being of the size of a small pea, and semi-transparent. Close observation detects a little reddish spot on one part of the ovum. In a short time this spot. which is where the impregnation occurred, grows larger and deeper in color, while the ovum gets more and more opaque. In December, the rudimentary fish can be seen, curled up within the skin of the egg. In January the black spots become visible; the eyes of the embryo. Towards the end of February the little fish burst from its confinement. Last year the first of the spawn completed these transformations in 113 days.

When the salmon make their appearance, they are almost like small tadpoles, or bullheads, in form, and lie quiet among the stones for a few days until they become more shapely. Then they become lively, and rush about the tank briskly. A fly, thrown upon the was ter, brings a host of them up to the surface, eager for their prey. They grow but little for several months, none becoming longer than one's finger. But if these little creatures are then put into the river, they will make their way downwards to the sea, grow with surprising rapidity in salt water, and return to the same river next year weighing from four to seven pounds,

The advantages of breeding salmon artificially are several, but it is sufficient to mention one or two. When the spawn is deposited in the rivers, it may remain barren. If it escapes this danger, the trout and other fish eagerly seek for it, and they even say that large trout will follow the female salmon at spawning time in expectation of a meal. If the eggs do, in time, give forth small fry, these have to run the gauntlet of innumerable perils before they reach the sea, and grow to a sufficient size to be careless of other enemies than man or the salmon-eating otter Thus, perhaps 99 per cent. of the spawncertainly 90-is destroyed. By artificially breeding, the quantity lives. Mr. Nettle's experimental tank now contains about 5,000 spawn, and all are in a forward state.

Nor is fish-breeding likely to remain a mere experiment in Canada. Three large lakes, Megantic, St. Francis and Louisa, have just been leased for nine years to a Mr. De-Courtenay, a French gentleman, who lived a long time in Italy, and was President of the Fishery Company on the Lake Maggiore. Mr. C. will bring hither some of his old Italian employees, spend several thousand dolthe third, and, when they are full grown, catch, and send them to New York, Boston,

The Garden & Orchard.

Ohio Pomological Society.

A letter was communicated from the venerable and famous N. Longworth of Cincinnati, so long a prominent grape cultivator in that place, in which the query is submitted whether or not the apple is liable to the attacks of the curculio, in consequence of being planted alternately with peaches.

The opinion of members seems to have been that this insect never attacks the apple. Dr. Warder, Mr. Batcham and others expressed the belief that the injuries observed were the work of the apple worm and not

the curculio.

The report goes on to say:-" Injury to the peach crop by the curculio, was the subject of some discussion, resulting in the opinion that the evil was increasing; and that persons planting this fruit largely should consider the fact that some kinds, as the Early York, and others that have little down upon their skin, suffer more injury than the more downy and less delicate varieties, like Craw ford's Early, Lagrange, Smock Free, Susquehanna, etc. Further observations are needed on this point."

That the curculio occasionally attacks the peach, appears, from this, to be true in Ohio, as it certainly is in Michigan; although not to an extent sufficient to excite much remark; and, within the sphere of the writer's observation, the apple has been even more liable to their attacks than the peach. He has occasionally seen the crops of entire trees, of the more thin skinned and tender apples ruined by the attacks of this pest. Wherever the fruit is punctured and an egg deposited, the resulting larva makes its way inward; and as this is done during the swelling of the fruit, it has the effect to produce a hardening of the adjoining pulp, sometimes extending nearly or quite to the core. The larva, however, seldom if ever reaches the core, and apparently never arives at maturity. Occasionally a number of the crescent shaped punctures of this insect are made upon each fruit, and by the hardening of the adjacent pulp, while other portions continue to swell, the fruit assumes a peculiar, knobby appearance. Nine or Twenty ounce apple and Lowell, with others of similar texture, appear to be most liable to such attacks.

During the discussion of plum culture and the curculio, instances were given of success by each of the usual methods, as paving be_ neath the trees, coating the surface of the ground with mortar, or compact gravel, the use of hydro-sulphite of lime, coal oil, or other materials causing powerful odors, flooding with water, planting the trees in a pig or poultry yard, but none of them had been found reliable.

Matthew's remedy was alluded to, and Mr. Batcham remarked that it had not been published, probably, because it had not proved worthy of publication, and that it was known that those who were made acquainted with it many years ago, do not practice it for the protection of their own fruit. The notable success of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., was said to be secured by the jarring process. A Mr. Deahler said he had discovered a successful method of getting rid of the curculto, which was to cut down all his plum trees and burn them.

The Peach Worm came in for a share of consideration, and various modes of prevention were considered; such as wrapping the the trunks with stout paper, mounds of ashes, reliance of the most successful cultivators was believed to be the thorough examination of the trees, and the removal of the insects,

The Apple Tree Borer was also submitted to investigation; and, as there is a great simi larity between the experience of Ohio and Michigan cultivators, we take the liberty to copy the report on this subject entire

"Mr. Bateman said the injury done by young orchards of late had been very great. He had given considerable attention to this subject, and had found that the apple tree borer of Ohio is not the insect known by this name at the east, and commonly described in the books, Saperda bivittata,) but a species of Buprestis, thought to be B. divaricata .-The larva or grub is more flattened and tadpole shaped than that of the eastern borer .-Its worst ravages are in newly planted orchards, especially in dry seasons, or where grass or growing crops prevent a healthy growth of the trees. In fact, he had rarely seen trees attacked by borers when in a pretty sure to be attacked by borers. Of work myself from grafting and budding. I the stems of the trees.

course, the true remedy is in preventiongrowing condition; and to this end smaller and lower topped trees should be chosen for orchard planting.

Mr. Heaver thought this species of the borer never attacked healthy trees. Their worst ravages are commonly seen in the tall, sickly things, with bean pole stems, that in a year or two after planting have a decided slope to the east, occasioned by the west winds, and the bark on the southwest all sunburns, affording just the kind of nutriment these insects desire. When the people generally learn to choose low-headed trees, well furnished with lateral branches, and cultivate the soil after planting, there will be little complaint of injury by borers.

Dr. Warder had seen much of the evils resulting from planting tall headed trees, and wished to add his emphatic testimony in favor of the opposite style; not only in reference to the borer, but the general effects of climate, and the health and longevity of orchards.

Messrs. Riley, Haseltine and others fully endorsed the opinions of Dr. Warder and Mr. Heaver.

The Borer described by Mr. Bateham is, apparently, the same as that most commonly met with here, which we had supposed to be identical with that known at the east, and which was probably imported from there .-Its ravages are confined to newly planted trees, or such as lack vigor, and seldom extend more than one or two feet above the surface of the ground. There is, however, another insect, similar in habit, which infests trees in this region, to some extent, and which tion of the trunk, or in the larger branches, choosing, usually, the most vigorous trees.-Its head is not flattened or enlarged, like the former, and it is of a much more voracious habit, always boring deeply into the wood during its first season, and frequently so weakening the branch in which its effects a lodgement as to cause it to be broken down by high winds.

Plymouth, June 25th, 1860.

From Kalamazoo to London.

The following letter we find in the London Cottage Gardener, and is written by Mr. Geo. Taylor, a well known practical florist, who is now settled at Kalamazoo. The editor mentions him as one who was well known in Eng. land to many of the readers of that popular pe-

"I find the greatest demand for Norway Spruce here, and from their habit of growth and a judicious moving of them, a good-furnished tree of four to five feet will bring a dollar; and if I have too many for my own locality they will pay to send out west. I think the Scotch Pine and Larch thrive even better here than they do at home, but they are not fair of the United States, was held at that so well adapted for lifting in a large state as city in September. I took a run through to the Spruce. I sold above six hundred Scotch Pines to the new Cemetery which just lies opposite me. Ti ese Cemetery grounds consists of about twenty acres, are elevated and rolling, and commend a fine view of the town. They were laid out last spring with carriage drives and ornamental plots; and in fine weather they attract a great many visitors, who frequently look in upon me, as I have an entrance opposite the main gate. I expect a good many more things will be needed for these grounds, as it was too late in the spring before there was a finish to have much planted. I also do some business with private individuals in this Cemetery. The ground is all laid off into burial lots of from six to nine lime, coal slack, and other materials, coal tar yards square. These are for sale; and a per- ed there was no prize. and other odoriferous articles, but the chief son purchasing nas an exclusive right to plant "The Delphinum formosum was quite an there being a heavy demand on them. trees and decorate them according to his pleas- object of attraction, and collected a crowd of ure. A good many are enclosing their lots admirers. I took a large package of the seed with a hedge of Privets, of which I can now furnish an ample supply at \$1.50 per hun dred-about three times the price of what I expenses, besides, introducing me to a large sold them with you. The Austrian Pine and circle of new customers and acquaintances.-Silver Fir do also well, but the Holly and There was some of the most splendid fruit rapidly, or they should do, and, indeed, it is quart of cream, as the latter is skimmed from common Yew I find to be rather tender for exhibited, and throughout all the other deour severe winters. The Mahonia stands pretty well, but I am propagating my own But the city of itself was a good deal of wontock of this from offshoots and seed. The common Hawthorn has done well with me, in the last twenty-five years; in whatever asthough in some of the eastern States it has pect you look upon it, whether in its large been reported a failure. I have some thought and extending streets, its elegant stores and of trying a hedge as a sort of occular demon- palace-like hotels, its shipping and immense stration. All that I have raised, I have wrought the double-flowering varieties upon, which, when seen and known, will, I have no doubt, sell readily. The Arbor Vitæ does other things all taken together, raise our But one caution. I would never administer well, and is much in quest for evergreen hedg ing. I could have sold thousands this last season if I had them; they grow abundantly healthy growing state; but sometimes a as a native in the north of this State; but to severe drouth was sufficient to induce the mis- go in quest of them, or to hire to do it, would chief. He had also found trees which were cost more than would procure them from the thrown out of cigar shops has been found a first rate preventive for the peach borer, and as this is sun-scorched on the bark, as tall trees are apt trade as seedlings. I have now a considerato be in a pear or two after planting, are ble stock of Apple and Peach trees, which I

am getting some Quince-stocks to try the taking more pains to keep the trees in a thrifty raising of Pears. They do well on our high ground here where there is a little clay, and are now being a good deal planted. This is a great place for strawberries, many thousands of quarts are sent off to Chicago and Detroit. the time of the season. One man last year grew about ten acres. I had a few last year I should think about three-eighths of an acre, from which I gathered about 500 quarts. A part of them were the kind known as the Early Scarlet, which we commenced pulling on the 1st of June; the other sorts coming in about a week later, and the season for them lasted just one month. The average price was from ten to 12 cents per quart. I find, however, the Black Prince and Keens' Seedling will not do here. Those that are natives and accimated seem to do best. "Last Season with us was not favorable for

many things, especially those of vegetable growth. We had both late and early frosts, and through July and August, in our neigh orhood, we had hardly a drop of rain. I had very fine bloom of Roses early in the season, which were much admired and procured me some orders. I flowered about 1,000 seed ling Hollyhocks; a part of them were from seed I had from my brother John, but the greater part were from seed I saved from good sorts grown by myself from the stock I had from you. Paul Chater, brother John, and I, think I had the finest doubles from my native seed. I had no single or real useless among them, and I have selected a few which I have no doubt, with you, would have been making themselves known to the world for usually effects a lodgement in the upper por- 10s. 6d. each. Their season of flowering was, however, very short, owing to the hot dry weather. Indeed, in this country this is one thing greatly against the Hollyhock .-They commence flowering in the first or second week in July, and by the middle of August there is nothing to be seen but dry, withered stalks, but plenty of fine seed. I gathered a good quantity from some of my best sorts, and have sold some here and out west. I have no doubt it would be worth something to you, or any in your line where it is better known, and new fine varieties are appreciated. If you think of having any, I think it could yet be sent in time for the sowing of this season. Mine here are greatly admired, and every one remarks that he never saw anything so fine; but yet I have sold comparatively few to what might have been expected.

"My Dahlias did not do much, owing to the dry weather, till late in the season, I had then some very fine blooms. I took the prize at our fair for the greatest and best variety, and could have taken it at Chicago for the best seedling Dahlia. The great national see that great upstart place, and the fair which would be represented by the whole Union. I was not aware when I left, as to what prizes were to be competed for at the floral part of the exhibition. I only took in my hand a small basket with blooms of a seedling Dahlia, some Roses, and a few spikes of the Delphinium formosum, just as a kind of novely, so as to get people to speak to and talk about them. I found a large collection of the different cut flowers, with a few stove and greenhouse plants of a medium description; but nothing in any way equal to what you have at home. My seedling Dahlia was quite ahead of anything of that kind that was shown; but not having been regularly enter- It is these spur-leaves that require steady

in my pocket, with some seed of the Hollyhock, and sold a good deal more than paid my partments many things novel and interesting. der to me. It has come into existence with warehouses stretching all along the river, which forms a circuitous course for several miles throughout the city-these and many of summer ground heat than starve the soil. wonder how so much could have been got up pump or well water, unless some warm be adand put together in such a short space of

The Peach Borer. Tobacco stems and leaves, or such refuse as is thrown out of cigar shops has been found a first rate preventive for the peach borer, and as this is the season when this insect makes its attacks, it might be well to try a layer of this article around the stems of the trees.

Index of the water will much from a ewe) weighing nine pounds and fifteen cancer. This wool was taken from sheep owned by I. Vandenbergh, of Camden. If any of our wool growers have a larger yield the stems of the trees.

Effects of Drouth on Fruits.

R. Errington, in the Cottage Gardender, makes some notes on the effects of drouth upon fruits, and its influence upon their flavor and texture, which are worth the observation of fruit growers.

Whilst drainage is very properly advocated and its benefits admitted, at the same time, the want of moisture at the root at certain periods of the ripening and swelling of the fruit is sometimes severely felt, and to this cause may be attributed the cracking of pears which is so often the subject of complaint:

"I have known cherries, such as Bigarreau luring hot and dry periods, so short of flesh and juices, that they were scarcely worth eating, and this simply through drought at the root whilst swelling.

" Plums I have seen cracked and rusty-coated in hot summers; a mere prey to flies and such depredators, generally drought the

"Pears-I have known repeated instances where the application of water in a timely way has obviated such evils at once. Last summer I had a famous crop of Glout Morceau on a standard tree twelve feet high, and which I planted twenty-two years since .-These Pears, the tree having borne heavily for several years, had begun to crack, and last July and August I felt assured that it was drouth through exhaustion of the soil. I had tne tree flooded, and again about the end of August, and this tree was the main stay of our dessert from the end of November until the end of February, and they were excellent. With all our kinds they were always first, after the Marie Louise, &c., were over; but, instead of being cracked, they had a fine flatlooking exterior of the finest texture, and they kept bravely.

"Our Apples, too, on hot or gravelly soils, are, in some seasons, pitiful. I have experienced much of this during the time I have been here, in the farm and cottage gardens which border the forest of Delamere, and which partake in no small degree of this moorland character of soil. I have seen on such trees heavy crops of would-be Apples totally on both standard and quice stocks, states that unfit for market, or, indeed, for any purpose, there is no difference. The trees blossom and unfit for market, or, indeed, for any purpose. Generally, one-half sized, lean-looking, and the skin covered with patches of that peculiar fungus which is apt to infest badly-grown Apples. I have tried their keeping properties or the soot or the smoke which hurts town gardens fungus which is apt to infest badly-grown Apagainst the same kind grown in these gardens, and no one could believe the difference without actual experience. They will not keep.

"But I may also at once advert in the lump to the effects of drought on other fruits. Ap icots suffer least. On Raspberries, Gooseperries, Currants, and Black Currants, the ef fect is most damaging.

"Now, it is not general droughts at any period that I mean, nor a wholesale administration of moisture. It is at certain periods, and there are two especially, as concerns our present argument, that are of more importance than any.

"Fruits taking their first swelling are not in a position to succeed with drought, for alobtains its chief resources. We all know that our Pears, in the main, bear on little spurs, Drain Tile Machine. and that these spurs have a very moderate expansion and exuberance of foliage which are principally employed in extending the fabric of the tree; in other words, trying to regain their native liberty as standards.

· One particular period on which I lay much stress as to a free texture, is the last swelling, when they are approaching the ripening process. This occurs principally through September, and with some kinds enters October. This period, too, is frequently inclined to know how deceptive they are apt to provehard soil wet at the surface, and the crusted for a little mulching to conduct the water, and as to heat, it will rather arrest the departure ded to it. If the water given be 90 deg., it will do no harm. And in some lean and heavybearing cases, let me advise my friends, that a five large fleeces of wool averaging eight points of the real guano in the water will much pounds each: the heaviest fleece (clipped

The Fahnestock Nurseries.

Probably no more extensive nursery grounds are to be found in this western country than those of the Messrs. Fahnestock of Toledo. They have now under cultivation one hundred and seventy acres, and have employed ninety hands during the past spring. Their collection of fruit trees and shrubbery embraces every species and variety adapted to the soil and climate of the Western States, and being raised and cultivated with special reference to the localities to be supplied, must prove more sure and hardy than trees brought from foreign States with soil and climate essentially different from that at the west .-They have the reputation of keeping the cleanest of nurseries and the thriftiest of

Their collection of roses is most splendid, embracing perhaps as many varieties as can be seen at any other grounds in the United States. They are cultivated and propagated with great care. This year several new and cheice varieties have been imported from France. There are fine assortments of Moss Roses, Tea, China, Noisette, and indeed every sort that may be heard of, together with all kinds of climbers, among which are included eighteen varieties of the Queen of the Prairie. The Fahnestocks pride themselves on their Roses, and such a plantation as theirs is something to be proud of.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Branches Where Wanted.

that he has succeeded in starting branches on his pear trees wherever he wishes a limb to grow .-He says; "A careful examination will show plenty of dormant eyes, or kurls on the stock. To produce a shoot, a slit or gash is made over the eye, and into the wood, with a knife or fine saw, which by checking the flow of sap, starts these dormant eyes into life, and in three cases out of four a branch shoots forth."

Pears on Quince Stock.

There is an impression among some fruit culturists that Pears on the quince stock are earlier in the season than the same varieties when grown as standards. A writer in the Cottage Gardener, who has had the same varieties growing together fruit at the same time on either quince or standard stocks.

Village and City Flowers.

so much as the wretched scratchings called dig ging, and the roots of trees. Dig twenty inches deer every time, and you will never want for flowers in nine tenths of all the gardens. We knew a garden that is in the very midst of smoke and flame and steam hissing, yet no plant under the same latitude but does better in it than in most gardens in the country; but forty inches is the depth of soil that the proprietor esteems necessary, and he never uses any fertilizer but strong liquid manure.

FARM NOTES.

some Rye.

We were shown a day or two since a bunch of Rye, consisting of 152 stalks grown from one grain. Each stalk was headed out and the tallest of them were upwards of five feet. though the mere woody parts of the tree may The specimen was taken from a field belongbe rambling, it is not from these that the fruit ing to Luke Dunn, of Exter .- Monroe Commercial.

E. P. H. Capron, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, writes us that he has perfected a machine that as compared with the gross young shoots, grinds the clay and moulds the tile at one and the same operation. This machine makes tile, horse shoe and pipe tile from one to twelve inches calibre, running out tile from two to eight threads on each side at the same nourishment, and which suffer most by drought, time. The machine is worked by horse power and is of course stationary. Mr. Capron will send descriptive circulars to all who may address him.

Salting Cream for Butter Making.

A writer in the Homestead reports a state ment made at the New Haven lectures, that At this juncture, Pears lay on much flesh by adding a tablespoonful of fine salt to a my firm persuasion that this crisis settles off the milk and placed in the cream pots unthe fate of the Pear more than any other .- | till enough accumulates for churning, the time required for churning is reduced to two drought. It is of no use with Pears in full or three minutes. In a trial made by the bearing minding a shower or two, we all writer, he found this to be true, and his theory is, that the salt acts upon the thin coating of the globules of butter, and so dissolves it soil beneath a body of dust. Now is the time that a slight agitation breaks it, and the butter comes at once. The experiment can easily be tried by any buuttermaker.

Heavy Fleeces.
The Hillsdale Standard has got some big sheep in its neighborhood, and is anxious to hear of some that are a little bigger in the way of fleece at least. Hear what it says: "We saw at L. A. Bostwick & Co.'s store,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLVERTON & Co., New York Gifts, Gifts.

FARM FOR SALE,...The owner of a magnifi-tent farm of 210 acres, located in Macomb county, a few niles from Rochester, in this State, is desirous of selling The farm itself has a fine large dwelling, horse barns large barn sheds, carriage house, piggery, orchard, and garden. It is all cleared but about 30 acres, which is in ood: is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation wood; is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation— With the farm will be sold the stock and implements, which are all in good order, and comprise cattle, sheep and horses, together with the wagons, &c. used upon such an estate. The terms will be made easy. For further particulars apply to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

Two committees have been appoined from the Illinois Horticultural Society, and from the State Agricultural Society to call a convention to be held at Bloomington on the 26th of June, to take into consideration the subject of Agricultural education in Illinois.

Mr. Williams, the owner of Stone Plover, writes us that the horse will be at his old station at Coopers corners, near Plymouth, immediately after the 15th of July, when his season closes at Kalamazoo. To those who are desirous of knowing what this horse is, we refer them to his advertisement.

We regret to have to report the death of C. Dresser, the drover, this week. He was well known as one of the firm of Heath & Dresser, parties who carried on quite an extensive trade with the eastern cattle markets. Mr. Dresser was riding on the top of a stock car, near Decatur, on the M. C. R. R., when he was struck by the beams of a bridge under which the train was passing, and almost instantly killed.

There has been so many complaints relative to the ravages of the cut worm this season, that we give on account of this pest of the farm in one of our columns this week. But we have found the wire worm fully as destructive on some crops as the cut worm. We hope to hear from some of our correspondents on the subject.

Mr. J. S. Tibbits of Nankin sends us a good article on the weights of his sheep and the profits of a cross of South down on Spanish Merino ewes, we wish some one could give us the result of a cross the other way, we believe the Spanish Buck on the South down ewes would be more likely to give the South down carcas, with the Merino fleece, and this is what is wanted I believe.

In answer to some inquiries sent us relative to the now celebrated Geo. M. Patchen, we publish a complete history and pedegree of this horse. It will be noticed that he possesses a very strong infusion of thorough bred stock, well and judiciously toned down by admixture with other blood. It is well to note the opinion expressed of the orig inal imported Bashaw, which seems to have been of little worth till crossed with other stock of superior merit.

The Wool Markets.

Wool is still the subject that is uppermost in produce at present, and though there is not quite so much excitement and feeling relative to prices, yet still the market is watched with much anxiety. A very large part of the clip of the State has been sold, and we presume it is not claiming too much to say that at least three-fourths of the wool clip of this State will bave passed out of the hands of the wool growers by the end of this week. Estimating the whole wool clip at 31 millions of pounds, there has been fully 21 millions already purchased. The prices obtained have as a general rule been satisfactory, with exceptions of those who have been obliged to take up with what they could get, and put their wool in market at an early day, before prices were established. We believe that in all cases, where the advice given by the FAR-MER has been followed, and the wool grower himself has shown firmness and ability to hold on, and not take the depreciated rates sought to be established by the purchasers or their last year. For several years past, we have contended very firmly for the interests of the wool growers of this State, and have thus infused a confidence into the wool growers that had been weakened, and left them the prey of the speculator. For instance, during this very season, look at the strong effort made by the eastern press, and through a large portion of the western press to infuse into the farmers the idea that wool must necessarily be from 5 to 7 cents lower than it was last season. and then examine our files, and note how persistently we have insisted that this state of rife.

the prices was not necessary, and would be met, if the farmers themselves would have a little backbone, and not prove too shaky in the knees. The results are now before us .-The prices of wool throughout the State, ta ken altogether, have had a wider range than last year, for they have been from 25 to 52 cents, but the average for the whole clip, we think so far, is from a cent to two cents higher. The Advertiser gives the following comparative statement of prices paid at some of the principal wool markets in this State this year

nd last:			
	1860.	1859.	
Adrian	@49c	87@47 c	
Ann Arbor	-85@40e	40@44 c	
Coldwater	-82@50c	-@- c	
Dexter (average price)	@44c	-0- 0	
Flint	40@45c	28@40 c	
Grand Rapids	@46c	-@44 c	
Hillsdale	85@46c	85@45 c	
Howell	80@40c	85@46 o	
Ionia		-@ c	
Jackson	43@50c	40@49%c	
Kalamazoo	25@49c	28@46 c	
Marshall	40@45c	80@42 c	
Monroe	80@45c	85@45 c	
Owosso (June 17th)	84@42c	-@- c	
Pontiac	30@46c	30@46 c	
Romeo (June 15th)	@42c	85@46 c	
Saline	40@47c	-@- c	
Sturgis		-@- c	
Three Rivers	@45c	-@ c	
Ypsilanti		80@40 c	

The eastern markets show no business that an affect prices at the west. The sales are few, and nearly every dealer is waiting for the new clip to be sent forward, before any purchases will be made. The European markets seem to be very firm. John L. Bowes, of Liverpool, in his late circular reporting the great spring sale of colonial wools, says:

"The wool market, by private contract, has not, during the last few weeks exhibited any important feature. Although the demand has at times been quiet, it has been sufficient to most classes of medium and coarse wools.-Consumption continues large and stocks are commencing, is looked to with some anxiety. and, on acount of ungenial weather, the weight will probably be less than that of last year, while of old wool there is less than an average quantity on hand; notwithstanding this the present high range of value causes buyers to preceed with caution, but the relative position of production and consumption inpolitical or other extraneous disturbing causes present prices are likely to be maintained .-Good Southdown fleeces are realizing 36c to 38c for ewes, and 43c hogs. The French are buying largely, and the English in a lesser degree, of Irish fleeces, at 38c weathers, and 40c hogs.

"The London auction sales of 68,000 bales Australia and Cape wool which commenced on the 3d ult., at a reduction of 1d.alid. per pound on March sales, progressed with anima- at New York on the 27th, making the trip tion, and terminated on the 1st instant, after having entirely recovered this decline. The 300 miles per day. The log shows that she advance on Liverpool April sale is 2d. per made from 254 to 333 miles. She steamed pound on washed wools, and in some cases it the whole distance, not using her sails. Her exceeds this. The continental buyers, chiefly rate per hour was 141 knots or about 16 miles. for France, operated with great activity and purchased 2,500 bales, which included the choicest flocks. The large proportion taken by the French is partly attributed to the fact that, while they can now import wool duty free, they at present receive from their Gov ernment a drawback of about 10 per cent. on manufactured goods when exported, and this bonus will be allowed in decreasing amounts until October."

Some Wool Items.

Wm. N. Chamberlain, of Plattsburg, Ohio, states that his Spanish Merino buck gave a fleece this year that weighed fourteen and a half pounds, and his whole flock of forty one fleeces, well washed and sheared, one week fter washing, averaged six and three quarter pounds each.

The people of Hudson, Summit county, O., are endeavoring to get up a wool fair. The subscription is one dollar, and three hundred subscribers are required.

Mr. Dewey of Cambridge, Lenawee county, exhibited in the streets of Tecumseh, a fleece from a Spanish Merino Buck, that weighed twenty-two and a half pounds; and Mr. B. J. Bidwell, whose spirit in aiding the farming interests of that section is well known, has fleeces from yearlings that weigh agents, the prices obtained have been equal fifteen pounds each. We should like to and in many cases better than those obtained know if they are all well washed and of 12 months growth. Several of the clips sold in Tecumseh are valued at \$500 to \$800. So says the Tecumseh Chieftain, and every one knows that "Metamora never lies."

> The London correspondent of the National In telligencer states:-The great storm on Monday last did much damage among the fruit trees last did much damage among the fruit trees throughout the country, and very materially diminished, we fear, the fine crop of fruit with which we were promised. The very fine caks and elms which ornamented the parks and country residences have been prostrated by thousands; one estate in Lincolnshire, with which we are well acquainted, has had two thousand trees destroyed. But it is at sea where the gale has been most terrific.

Congress.

The first session of the 36th Congress has come very quietly to an end. The noise and confusion made at Baltimore diverted all attention from it, and almost obscured it from public view. The reports of the closing scenes of this session of Congress universally admit that the occasion was disgraced by none of those scenes which generally accompany the dissolution. The homestead bill which had been squeezed through both Houses after a pretty hard siege, has been vetoed by President. The post office deficiency bill was passed, so that no interruptions to the routine of the Post Office Department will be felt this year. The House also pasced the bill authorizing a loan of twenty millions of dollars, which is to be added to the funded debt of the government. This loan, in reality, does not make any new debt, as the stock will be Friday, the convention went straight forward with used to take up the treasury notes which have been issued, but it shows that the administration have increased the debt of the country by so much, without providing the means to repay it. The tariff bill was laid on the shelf, the two Houses could not agree on that subject. The pay of officers of the Navy has been advanced so as to add half a million more to the ordinary expenses of the govern

With his signature to the civil appropriation bill, the President sent in a protest against a clause which interferes with the constitutional right of the President over Capt. Meigs as an officer of the Army. In this the President is manifestly right. The absorb at full prices the moderate arrivals of House undertook to appoint Capt. Meigs Superintendent of Washington Aqueduct. Such an appointment to an officer of the Army moderate. The domestic clip, now about is not legal, and is what the President claims an infringement on his constitutional rights .-When Congress opened there was a very loud cry about reform in the franking privilege; we said then that it would amount to nothing, and the result has confirmed very fully the opinion then expressed. Members of Congress, with the interests of party and of candidates at stake, were not going to cut clines many to the belief that in the absence of themselves off from the means of communication with their constituents and friends during a Presidential election, and they did not. The bill got buried at an early day under a mass of amendments and rules, that would have sunk a man-of-war.

The Great Eastern.

The mighty Leviathan of Naval architecture has arrived at New York. She sailed from Southampton on the 17th and arrived which is estimated at 3,190, at the rate of over She had good weather and brought over some forty passengers and visitors, amongst whom was George Wilkes, editor of Wilkes' Spirit.

Political Fire Crackers.

Prentice says, we hardly know, from the sounds emitted by the Republican organs, whether they are happy or miserable over Lincoln's nomination and Sewards defeat. They are like the boy who got his mouth puckered by a green persimmon and couldn't make his companions understand whether he was crying or whistling. If you are crying, said one of them, you do it tolerably well; if you are whistling, it's a decide d failure.

If South Carolina gets up another disunion Convention, she had better let it meet and sit up on a big raft or some other sort of water craft off her harbor That will be sea-session enough for her, we should think.

happy humor of guessing when he wrote the following, last week: We expect that the Democratic National Con -two legs up and two down.

VARIETIES.

Why is an incipient grin, in a vinegary counter nance, like a bottle of opodeldoc? Because it is softening lineament!

The terms fugitive, as applied to the poetry which fills the corners of newspapers, is not a back one. Such poetry is generally of the common run.-Emerson.

Four boys were poisoned near Fort Wayne, Ind. on the 5th instant, by eating the roots of wild parsnips. Boys should be careful—we have known of two or three that were killed by wild oats.

In several counties of Virginia the forest-trees are dying without any apparent cause. This ex traordinary blight is the common topic among the citizens of the counties where it prevails. It results, probably, from an overdose of bark.

Thormamby, the winner of the Derby, is entered for the Goodwood Cup. The weight he is to carry is eight stone, or 112 pounds. Umpire is also en tered, and the weight placed on him is but 5 stone 7 lbs., or 91 pounds. Starke is entered and carries. as a five year old, 119 pounds.

Planet, Congaree and Daniel Boone, three of the great racers of Virginia and Kentucky, are to run a great four mile race on the Fashion course New York, in September next.

Political Events of the Week.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. The action of the democratic party at Balti more is still the subject of exciting discussion .-When we went to press last week, the committee on credentials was about to make their report There were of course two reports, but the conven tion substantially adopted that of the majority deciding upon each case as it was presented. The decision followed the general principle which we pointed out last week as the only one that could be with justice, and a number of the newly elected delegates were admitted. The whole new delegation from Louisiana, with the celebrated Pierre Soule at its head, was admitted. No sooner had this action taken place than Caleb Cushing, the President of the convention, resigned his place to Mr. Tod of Ohio, and the delegates in whole or in part from a number of the States withdrew. This withdrawal was not confined to Southern States, for delegates from Massachusetts and some other States north of Mason & Dixon's line took part in it. After the withdrawal, which took place on On Saturday the first ballot was taken abou

noon, and the result showed that there were 212 voters, of whom Douglas got 173, Guthrie 9, Dickinson 4, Breckenridge 7, and the remainder were either blank, or for individuals not recognized as candidates. The second gave Douglas 1812, Guthrie 52, Breckenridge 72, and the rest of the vote scattering. The States of Delaware, South Caro lina, Florida, Mississippi, California and Oregon were not represented. Georgia had delegates present but they did not vote. A resolution wa then presented to the convention, declaring Ste phen A. Douglas the unanimous choice of the con vention, having been nominated in accordance with the usage of the democratic party, which was adopted by acclamation. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was then nominated as candi date for Vice President without opposition. The convention after transacting some minor business then adjourned. Many of the delegates immediate ly after the adjournment hastened to Washington where a meeting was held, which waited on Mr. nomination. To this Mr. Douglas responded in a brief speech claiming that he was the representa tive of the only party who could save the Union as he was intermediate between the extreme pro slavery men on the one hand and the fanatical abolitionists on the other. He "trusted that the secessionists would perceive that secession from the democratic party was secession from the Union, and that they would return to the organiza tion and the platform of the party before it was too late to save the country. He believed it was the mission of the democratic party to save the Constitution and the Union, under divine Providence, from the assaults of northern abolitionists.

The Hon. B. F. Fitzpatrick of Alabama has declined the nomination of Vice President tendered him by the committee authorized to present it to him; and the nomination was then tendered to ex Gov. Herschell V. Johnson of Georgia, who has accepted.

THE OTHER NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CON-

VENTION.
On Saturday at noon the seceders from the dem ocratic convention at Baltimore met in convention and elected Mr. Caleb Cusning of Massachusetts, who had presided over the convention at Charles ton, and at Baltimore until the secession took place, as the President. On a call of the roll, it was found that the following States were represen ted: Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Dela ware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Geor gia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Missis sippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Maine, Califor nia, and Oregon, in all 21. The convention after having settled all questions as to credentials, adopted the series of resolutions known as those presented by the majority of the Charleston com mittee. The next meeting of the National Democratic Convention was appointed to be held at Philadelphia. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidate for President and Vice President, and at the first ballot John C. Breckenridge, the present Vice President was nominated. Senator Lane of Oregon was nomina ted for Vice President. This convention likewise adjourned.

Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane have each ac epted the nominations given them.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The great biennial meeting of the strong men of the Democratic party was held on Thursday last, to nominate the candidates which should be presented to the people of the State for State offi on selected the Hon Joslin of Ypsilanti as its president, who performed the duties of the chair with a happy bonhoms that gave universal satisfaction. The convention was fully attended, and was in every way such a delegation as did honor to the choice of the party The proceedings were characterized with great heartiness and unanimity. The leading candidate presented for the office of Governor were John S. Barry of St. Joseph, G. W. Peck of Ingham, and Abner Pratt of Calhoun. A letter was read from Mr. Barry, in which he declined and peremptorily withdrew his name from the canvass. But a large number of the delegates were elderly men wh had either served in the Legislature while Mr. Barry was Governor, or who recollected his administration with favor, and they insisted on his nomination with firmness at the present time. The younger portion of the convention was in favor of G. W. Peck. A single informal ballot was taken, in which Mr, Barry had a majority over all, and he was at once nominated by acclar

For Lieutenant Governor, W. M. Fenton of Genesee was nominated, but Mr. Fenton at first ositively declined, and the nomination of Henry Pennoyer of Ottawa was strongly pressed. Both these gentlemen were members of the convention. But the same influence that led to the nomination of John S. Barry, gave the nomination to Mr. Fen ton, in spite of his personal withdrawal of the name, and almost an absolute declination to serve. There were several other names mentioned, but beyond their local vote, they were not pressed on

the attention of the convention. For Treasurer, Hon. Elon Farnsworth, common

ly known as Chancellor Farnsworth, of Detroit, ras nominated. This is conceded to be an eminently strong and good nomination for this office. and one difficult to excel for merit.

The ticket consists of the following nominations: For Governor—John S. Barry of St. Joseph. For Lieut. Governor—W. M. Fenton of Genesee. For Treasurer—Elon Farnsworth of Wayne. For Commissioner of Land Office—S. I. Smith of Hanghton.

For Commissioner of Land Office—S. L. Smith of Houghton.

For Auditor General—Henry S. Pennoyer of Ottawa.

For Attorney General—Chauncey Joslin of

For Secretary of State-Wm. Francis of Alle-

gan.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. W. Shearman of Calhonn.
For Member of Board of Education—John C. Lyon of Lenawee.
For Electors: At large—C. E. Stuart of Kalamazoe; G. W. Peek of Lansing.
1st District—Augustus Wideman of Ann Arbor, 2d District—Stephen G. Clark of Monroe.
3d District—Peter G. Hodenpyl of Kent.
4th District—A. S. Robertson of Macomb.

Towards the close of the convention, and after the adoption of the resolutions, which were reported by Mr. Chipman of Detroit, a resolution vas introduced by one of the members endorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the President The chairman very wisely exhibited a strong de sire that this resolution should be laid on the ta ole, as he foresaw that if the question was put on it the convention could not endorse it; whilst at the same time, it placed many of the members in very disagreeable position. The more impulsive of the members, however, insisted upon the yeas and nays, when the resolution was sustained by only six members, all the others not voting, or voting in the negative. Some opposition was shown to the nomination of Mr. Elwood as chairman of the central committee, but it was conceded that as an active, reliable working politician, the position could not be better filled; so he was re-

Taken altogether the action of the convention was harmonious and full of animation, courage and hope; and it has put in nomination a ticket that its opponents will do well not to underrate, as it will andoubtedly call out all the slumbering energies of that great party whose dominant action has so long controlled the destinies of the Union.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

with the Presidency, and two of these tickets have een nominated within the past week: we give them as they have been nominated.

1. There is what is known as the strict Conservative party, which was represented in 1856 by the Fillmore ticket. The candidates are JOHN BELL of Tennessee and EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts. This party at its convention adopted no rule of action in the shape of a platform. The doption of the Constitution as its political guide is only what each citizen of the United States dopts to the best of his understanding of it.

2. The Republican party has for its nominees ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine. Its platform is distinctly opposed to the extension of slavery where it does not now exist by State law, and advocates a more distinct policy for the protection of home industry than is at present the policy of the government.

8. The regular national Democratic party has adopted STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Illinois, and HERSHELL V. JOHNSON of Georgia, as its candilates. Its platform assumes that non intervention in the affairs of the Territories, with regard to

slavery, is the principle that should be carried out. 4. The irregular national Democratic party has nominated JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane of Oregon, as its candidates. Its platform asserts that the Constitution grants to Congress full power to protect slavery in all Territories and States, or wherever the necessities of the slaveholder may lead him to take his slaves.

The excitement occasioned by the nomination

of the two first named has mostly subsided. That

occasioned by the action at Baltimore may be said to have hardly begun, and has already given rise to all sorts of speculations and questions. It is yet too soon to arrive at any just conclusions; but it cannot be denied that a split has been opened in the great democratic party that does not seem at all likely to be healed, unless some great event should transpire for which no calculation can be made. We pointed out more than a month ago, that preparations were being made to defeat Mr. Douglas, by his opponents, which would not be unmasked until the convention met at Baltimore. The whole proceedings of the convention of seceders show that their plans were all laid, and when they found the contingency had arisen which they had foreseen, they promptly carried out the programme. The nomination of Mr. eckenridge has been not only a surprise, but is looked upon as a disaster the result of which it is in vain to attempt to calculate. There are, how-ever, a few prevalent opinions abroad that may be summed up as follow: 1. The administration will lend the whole weight of its influence to the Breckenridge party. 2. It is assumed by the Breckenridge men, of whom we find there are a few in this State, that their ticket will carry every Southern State. 8. The friends of the regular ticket, on the contrary, assume that at the most such a ticket, got up as it evidently is by the fireeaters, will not control the votes in more than two or three States, such as Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina; while at the north Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania are looked upon as sure to make up for the defectibn. 4. It is assumed by another class, that the split in the Southern States will allow the Bell and Everett ticket full swing in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana; so that there are chances open for that ticket that are not at all despicable. 5. Each of the above three parties claim that their chances are all good if the election of President should not be made by the people, but should have to be made by Congress. 6. There are again speculations based on the supposition that Breckenridge will carry all the States

south of Mason and Dixon's line, and that Lincoln

will sweep every State north of that line; and

those who differ from this view are asked to point

out the State that Lincoln cannot carry if Douglas

and Breckenridge are both to be supported in them.

We state the positions as a part of the political

news of the week.

It is stated that ex-President Pierce and the Bos ton Post are each in favor of the Breckenridge

B. F. Granger of Washtenaw county has been nominated for Congress in the first district of this State by the Republicans. The principal candi date opposed to him was E. C. Walker of Detroit, who had 28 votes. B. F. Granger had 30.

- The bill cutting down the prices of printing is likely to cause the collapse of the Constitution at Washington. The Constitution is the government organ.

- Mr. Dickenson of New York, is stated to b openly in favor of Breckenridge and Lane.

- The Richmond Enquirer, has placed the names of Breckenridge and Lane at its head, as the ticket of Virginia.

— It is reported that an effort will be made to unite the Democratic vote in New York so that but one ticket will be run.

- The nomination of Douglas has been received throughout the state with every sign of satisfaction. Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly the first choice of the great masses of the party in Michigon-

- At Chicago 105 guns were fired in honor o the nomination of the seceders ticket.

- The Republicans of Vermont have nominated Erastus Fairbanks for Governor. Mr. Fairbanks is the great "Scales" man, and ought to be able to deal out justice even handed. He has been Gov-

- The extra session of the Senate for the transaction of executive business has come to a close. The Mexican and Spanish treaties were before it but no conclusion was arrived at, and they were laid over for a future session.

- Both the National Democratic committees have gone to work at Washington to lay out the programe for the campaign.

Owen Lovejoy has been renominated in his district of Illinois for Congress.

From the Pacific Side.

The news from the Western Utah territory is decidedly warlike, and looks very much like an outbreak amongst the Indian tribes; but Indian wars are so profitable to States and Territories, and bring so many profitable claims to parties who like that kind of busi ness, that we are obliged to look upon these first reports with some distrust, as being liable to the charge of exaggeration. The discontinuance of the pony express, however, is be disregarded. The news brought by the overland mail to Springfield, Mo., the 21st instant is dated San Francisco, June 1.

Within the past month just closed the In dians have made attacks on different parties of whites as far south as Walker's River and northward to Honey Lake. The stations of the pony express and Salt Lake mail route are known to have been destroyed, and the stock driven off, over a distance of more than 200 miles eastward from Carson Valley .-Parties of Indians constantly cross this route, and render it impossible to repair stations unless U. S. troops are provided to protect it, and thus far Gen. Clark has not been able to spare the necessary men from other duties. Under these circumstances the pony express has been discontinued until such time as its trips can be resumed without jeopardizing the interests of its patrons. The main body of Indians are concentrated at Pyramid Lake, where Col. Ormsby's party was recently de feated, and over 70 of them kitled, as now escertained. They are defiant, well armed, and number, according to reliable information, from 1,500 to 3,000 warriors.

On the 29th, Col. Hayes' party of over 600 volunteers, and Capt. Stewart's 160 U. S. troops, started from Carson Valley for the Indian head quarters at Williams station, Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred. Col. Hayes' party came upon a body of 300 Indians, attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians, among them a principal chief. Two volunteers were wounded.

On the 31st of May, the regulars and volunteers marched to Pyramid Lake, and by the 2d inst. they confidently expect to bring on a general battle with the main body of savages. The most intense anxiety depends upon the result, for, if our men are unsuccessful in striking an overwhelming blow, the most severe Indian war ever known on this coast will be inevitable. The effect of this disturbance has been to concentrate a l the mining population of Washoe region, now numbering 7,000 or 8,000 men, within a small space in the vicinity of the settlements.

The people of San Francisco are raising supplies for the volunteers.

A stage was robbed by six highwaymen that had \$71,000 in gold in charge of Wells & Fargo's Express. The loss was promptly paid.

LATER.—The pony express has not been discontinued as was reported. The Golden Age sailed from San Francisco with \$1,690. 000 in treasure, for the eastern states.

The regulars and volunteers under Hayes and Stewart, attacked 500 Indians on the afternoon of the 2d inst., near Pyramid Lake. Indians defeated with a loss of 70 killed and several wounded. Three of the volunteers eral societies.

killed and three wounded-Capt. Stevens mortally; three regulars killed and one wounded-The battle was not decisive and another is soon expected.

The battle ground where Maj. Ormsby's par ty were defeated two weeks ago was visited, and twenty bodies interred with military hon

A company of twenty five men is to start from Carson Valley to reopen the Pony Express route.

\$1,500 has been subscribed at Sacramento towards fitting out the company, and subscriptions are now being taken up in San Francisco for the same purpose, with every prospect of raising the required amount. Hopes are entertained of bringing in, by this means, two expresses now due, and to aid and forward the outward bound express of the 20th, which it now appears has been detained, \$1,800 was raised in San Francisco within two days to furnish supp ies ior Col. Haye's volunteers.

Foreign Events.

Several steamers have arrived during the week, and the collected news helps to give a very fair impression of European affairs. All eyes are as yet steadily watching the progress of Gaaibaldi and his expedition in Sicily. There remains no longer any doubt of his success. Dates to the 16th instant have been received from Liverpool, and dispatches from Palermo to the 11th state that the Neapolitan troops were evacuating the city as fast as transports could be procured to take them away. The city of Palermo had suffered severely from the bombardment. The English Admiral writes home that the scenes enacted here are most horrible. A whole district of 1,000 yards in length, by 100 wide, has been laid in ashes, and families have been buried alive with the buildings in which they lived. The atrocities of the Royal troops have been frightful in other parts. Convents, churches and isolated edifices have been crushed by shells which were thrown therein from the citadel and about 2,000 from the ships, besides grape, cannister and round shot.

The organization of the island under some regular form of government is proceeding, however, as rapidly as could be expected, and Garibaldi is making use of the time allowed for this purpose The first difficulty was the organization of the one mark of the Indian foot, which may not military forces, which had heretofore consisted of companies or gatherings of volunteers. This has been partially done; but the habits of the people and their free and easy way of doing things has been found difficult to overcome in so short a time. The next care of Garibaldi and his council has been to provide a system of civil government for the several provinces, subordinate to the general council for the island. This work has been begun but here again the complete ignorance of the people has been found the main difficulty. Still they will learn. In this respect the Sicilians are far behind the Northern Italians.

The designs of Garibaldi, after the armistice ex pires and the whole of the Neapolitan army are shipped off, are as yet unknown; but as several important points yet remain in the hands of the Royalists, such as Messina, Catania and Syracuse, -which are all on the east coast,-it will probably be his first work to reduce them, and then to or ganize a navy, with which he may carry forward the revolution upon the mainland.

The applications of the King of Naples for in terference in his favor by the foreign powers, have in all instances been refused; even Austria has been forced to decline extending the least aid to

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was formally consummated on the 14th inst. The event was celebrated in Paris by a grand military review and Te Eeum. M. Thouvenal was decora ted with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the occasion.

The monthly returns of the Bank of Franc show an increase in cash of over 19,000,000f. Money appears to be the chief want of the Eu

ropean governments. England is about to horrow for the completion of her fortifications; Austria is in desperate straits; Russia is in the market for a loan of forty millions; Sardinia wants thirty mil lions; and Sicily is ready to borrow from five to twenty millious, as she can get it.

General News

-It is reported that Fowler, the New York abscond ing Postmaster, was met at Pike's Peak by an old acquaintance. If the story is not true it is at least well told.

—The discoveries of rich gold and silver districts a Pike's Peak and at Carson's Valley seem to progress. -The Tecumseh Bank has resumed business again institution on hand will probably now take the opportu-

nity of getting them redeemed. -The United States Survey steamer Walker, was lost by collision with a schooner off Absocom, last week.— There are twenty of the crew supposed to be missing or lost, though it is possible some of them may have been picked up by vessels that were in the vicinity at the time

-The Japanese are not to visit further north or wes than New York. The fetes given them at New York seem to have exhausted their capacity for further enjoyments of that kind.

-The Great Eastern was to sail on the 16th inst. and is expected every day.

-Henry- H. Barstow, American Consul at Palermo has gained for himself an unenviable notoriety, if his conduct has not been misrepresented. It is said that, on the 11th of April, Futher Lanza, a Sicilian revolutionist, after the failure of the attempted rising under Francisco Riso, took refuge on board of an American merchant-ship, and towards evening the Police of Young Bomba went on board and made him prisoner, by the permission of the Consul. We are pleased to learn that public exe cration will repay him for this unworthy action, the other side as well as this side of the Atlantic. The Consular body at Palermo manifested their disappointment by

not admitting him any longer to their councils. -The commencement of the Michigan University was held last week with all the usual programmes of the sev

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING the BEST MOWER and REAPER.

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the st New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farm-

WE think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTEE,) since the last State Fair, justly entitle it to the award; (" THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, RITHER NEWLY INVESTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE,")

and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must commend it to the Farming community.

14

LYONS NURSERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—A general
W assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees: For a catalogue address E. WARE SYLVESTER,
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VALUABLE SECRETS. A LL the Secret Arts of Catching Fish—the Hunter's A Secret for catching all kinds of Game; also the eele-brated \$10 Recipe for making Artificial Honey, sent postpaid for 50 cents. Address P. M. ANGUS, 26-1t Flushing, Genesee co., Mich.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, pleasantly situadated in the CITY OF JACKSON, near the M. O. R.R. Depot, within 5 minutes walk of the centre of the City, To any person wishing to locate in this flourishing city, a rare opportunity is presented. (Would exchange for Detroit property.) For particulars address

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CIDER PRESS SCREWS,

CIDER FILESS

IVE feet long, four inches in diameter. These powerul screws bring out a third more quice than portable
ressee—made by L. M. ARNOLD, Poughkeepsie N Y.

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in saying, that it will be altogether superior to any other
edition announced. The story of Mr. Lincoln's life is
full of interest, and it has been gathered from the lips
of his intimate friends—those who have known him
from boyhood—and will, in overy respect, be authentic;
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liberal terms. Orders should be made at once, to secure
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Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as received. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO, 22 Monroe avenue, Detroit.

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THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready
For the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, il of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern rown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old,
800,000 do do 2 years old,
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20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

ALSO,
Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces,
Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries,
Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most
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approved varieties.

For Nurserymen
I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

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Approved varieties, layered to look through we shall be layered.

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Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have
several neighbors who are embarking largely in the
nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one
thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot
be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and
Ornamental trees.

Come and Sec us,
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the qualiw quantity and terms of sale.

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wanted Immediately,

Wanted Immediately,

cocal Agents at all prominent points in orn States. Also, as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.
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PATENTED JANUARY 4, 1859.

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COME of the advantages which this hive possesses to over other hives now offered to the public, are:

1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the matural habits and requirements of the bees, and economizing the animal heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrieal shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the Aplary, as well as being e-sily and cheaply constructed

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SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR NEVER DEBILITATES.

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IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved, and is now resorted to diseases for which it is.

It has cured thousands who had given up all merous unsolicited certishow.

The dose must be adaptof the individual taking tities as to act gently on Let the dictates of your the use of the LIVER and it will cure Liver Housards within the last two years hopes of relief, as the number of the individual taking tities as to act gently on Let the dictates of your Let the dictates of your he used in which the longerament it is, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the longerament of the individual taking tities as to act gently on Let the dictates of your leads to the tomperament it is, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the longerament of the form of the light of the light of the longerament of

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

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faction which all express
induced me to place them
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the whole body,
frequently, if neglected,
Fever, Loss of AppeSensation of Cold
R c st le s sness,
weight in the head
Diseases, Worms
Adults, Rheumaof the Blood and many
heir, too numerous to men
Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

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COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THIS SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in 1859, is now manufactured and kept for sale by the subscribers in the village of TECUMSEH. They have purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are now prepared to supply all orders.

now prepared to supply all orders.

THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORATOR
is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most important invention that has yet been made for the purpose of rendering the Sorghum or Imphee of the highest and most economical value to the grower. As the boiler for making Maple Sugar, thas been proved by many trials the past winter to be suited for making the highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These bollers have been improved in many particulars since last season, are made of large and small sizes, best material, and are put together in the most workmanlike manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further information as to prices, capacity and other matters will at all times be furnished.

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IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG,

AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative Will preserve infallably the growth and color of the halr, it used two or three times a week, to any imaginable ago. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it mo, esoft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scape free from all diseases to the greatest age. Statesme'n, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladias of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

in its favor. Read the following and judge

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov., 19. 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood.—Dear Sir: Some time last summer
we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative
and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to
you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly
covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The
hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a
riend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to
our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and
uxurlant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now
say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxurlant
erop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore,
and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We
are yours respectfully, NO. W HIGHINGOTHAM

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir, My hair had, for several years been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant use of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your liair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other reparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

MES. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir; By the advise of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I leel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully.

A. B. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz; large, medium, and small; the small holds 3c apin, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the large holds a quartiest wenty per cent, more in proportion than the small, tetails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quartietalls for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quartietalls for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quartietalls for one dollar per the state of the stablishment, and 114 Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera

Morbus, in our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of CHOLERA INFANTUM.
We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

their cure or relief:

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S. White & Son, Fredonia, L. Reddy, Penn Yan.
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N. B. It is particularly seful to Children when
Tecthing, as it allays irritation, induces moderate
perspiration and produces sleep.

Teething, as it allays irritation, perspiration and produces sleep.
Peron 2D Cents. For sale by J. S. Cuthbert & Co.,
Detroit; Farrand & Shelley, Detroit; T. & J. HinonMam, Detroit; and by Druggists generally.
C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent,
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AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE, REMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, OR BILIOUS HEADACHE. AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INDEED FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGI. NATING IN BILIARY DERANGEMENT, CAUS-ED BY THE MALARIA OF MIASMATIC COUN-TRIES.

ED BY THE MALARIA OF MIASMATIC COUNTRIES.

We are enabled here to offer to the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity.—Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these ifflicting disorders prevail. The "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitu-Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitu-tion. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

tion. Those cured by it are left as liealthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Hendache, Ritandess, Toothache, Earrache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spiece, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colie, Paralysis, and Devangement of Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the International type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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All our romedles are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit
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HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, HAVE NEVER FAILED

IN MORE THAN 300 DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States, or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent,
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THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER FORSALE at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue.

Mousehold. The

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—Proveres.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

THE RIVER OF DEATH.

There's many a holy and rapturous strain Floating over the river of death, To the weary who wait, like the ripened grain, For the tench of the Reaper's breath. There are flashes of light on each lifted wave, As it glides from the further shore. To the shadowy border our tear-drops lave,
In the lull of the water's roar.
They are harp strings, stirred by the perfumed air, And gushing with melody sweet.
ike the whispered notes of a child at prayer,
In the hush of the twilight deep. They hear the low music so solemn and grand,
And heed not the eddying tide, For they catch a gleam of the forms that stand, By the stream on the other side.

And we see a light on the calm white brow. Like the glow of the crimson morn; But we see not the lips or the lids of snow, All the night we deem so long! And we only know when we hear no more,
As we watch far the passing breath,
That an angel is swiftly bearing them down The banks of the liver of Death— Only know that their footsteps are pressing the sands Of the shore that their brightness laves; And over their bosoms fresh garlands we lay, And a lily we twine in their hair—
Fit emblem of beauty, now blighted they say,
Those garlands and lily buds are.

I call it not blighted-I deem them not dead I call it not blighted—I deem them not dead
Who thus pass away in their bloom;
For they rest in their beauty where tears are not shed
O'er the darkness and blight of the tomb.
And oft, as I sit at the casement alone,
I list, if perchance I may hear, Through the stately pines as they sway and moan, Like a child at the shrouded bier, The flutter of sails and the rushing of waves,
And the flash of a gilded oar, As the Reaper starts from his emerald eaves To carry me down to the shore;
And I wait for the swoop of an angel wing, And the clasp of an angel hand,
For the sound of a harp and the chant of a hymn,
And the light of the glory land.

But alas! I listen and wait in vain: Yet I know that my weary feet Shall wander ere long from the valley of pain To the river so solemn and sweet.

I shall go with the Reaper, changeless and pale,
And each woe that my heart has known, Each agonized cry, each desolate wail, Each fearful and piteous moan, From my spirit so joyous and free, When I see the smile of the lovely who wait On the beautiful shore for me

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

Being obliged to be absent from our post so much this summer, may put our Household a little in disarray at times; still the interests of the members thereof shall be attended to with all the care and promptness possible. Will not some of the good housewives who have experience in such things give us a little help in the cooking department? A correspondent says that more instruction in such matters would be acceptable. and of this we are aware, but our attention for the present must of necessity be wholly given to other matters, so that unless housekeepers will communicate their knowledge for each others' benefit, the only alternative will be to neglect this branch entirely, or else set the cook book before the printers and let them select such receipts as tell you how to take a small quantity of this, and a little more of that, mixed with a little less of the other, evored with a tincture of logwood and bad whisky (alias brandy) spiced to your taste and baked in a moderately hot oven. Receipts of this kind are about as useful in a farmer's kitchen as a fashionable French dressing maid would be. If we are to have something to eat let it be wholesome food, otherwise it is better to fast.

Three farmers' wives wish to know the simplest, most effectual method of canning fruit. One of them put up a quantity of cherries last year, following as exactly as possible the printed directions, and lost them all. They neither fermented nor became mouldy, but simply "died out," as she says, and were good for nothing. Can any one who has been successful tell her the cause of her failure, and also give such directions as will insure success upon another trial?

What is a better dish for dinner than a good pot-pie? To our taste, nothing-emphatically, nothing. Some people think that if they boil a hen in a quantity of water with a few lumps of dough dropped in just before taking it up, they have a pot.pie. Faugh! Cut open one of the dough balls swimming around in the greasy water and you will find it as blue as lead and just about as heavy, and as easily digested. A genuine good potpie is quite another thing. Let us t il you how one was made on which we feasted not many days ago. But first, let it be premised that the maker thereof is one of the legion who will rise up to disprove the unjust judgement of our luckless "Bachelor." She is the daughter of a farmer and the young wife of just such a "plain, sensible, hard working

young man" whom Bachelor describes as From the Country. having "his fortune to make and his farm to Fairfield is one of the finest farming town carry on." Could he have seen her as we did he would have hesitated some time before

ships I have yet visited in this county of Lenawee. Much of the land is well adapted saying it was "downright insanity" in George to grazing, though wheat and corn are also extensively raised. There is promise of an to marry her. Away in the woods, on a wen farm, with not a neighbor in sight, there she early wheat harvest and a most abundant was, happy as a queen, getting dinner for yield. In every direction the broad fields are George and the hired men all alone, yet as spread, brim full to the tops of the fences, ready to extend her table for the accommodaand so heavy, so close together and so even tion of a wagon load of hungry visitors as if are the bending heads of grain that you she had troops of servants at her command. might almost be tempted to try a walk over How busy and yet how quiet and self-poss them, across lots, instead of going by the essed she was, hurrying here and there, but dusty roads around. The farmers here have not in over haste, in her earnest, housewifely headed the weevil by having their wheat in a way, glancing now and then out of the wincondition to come forward and ripen the berdow in the direction where somebody was digry before the little insect is matured enough ging post holes for the new fence, yet ever atto damage it. tentive with pleasant words for her unexpect-In all my travels this way I have seen but ed guests, and not neglectful of the pot-pie one field of rye and one of barley. Oats are sending up its savory steam from the kitchen very short, heading out near the ground, and stove! yes; she went on cheerily with all these

Corn has not suffered materially except on ing the dishes, yet we dare say the pretty meone or two clay farms I noticed, where it was lodeon standing against the bare studding of too hard and dry to work. On all others, her unlathed, unplastered parlor wall, and the boys and men, hoes and cultivators were busy music books on the little work stand beside stirring the soil and keeping it fresh about the it could have told the other side of the story growing plants. This hot weather, with steady work, has been death on the weeds, had occasion required. and the broad cornfields are like garden beds Well, the pot-pie; Yes, we are coming to it, for cleanliness and mellow cultivation. A only it was so very pleasant to sit and watch great deal of clover has been cut and secured the little woman at her work that we love to during the week. This crop comes in pretty linger in telling of it, and think how Bachelor would have envied George had he been well, but gress looks light and thin every

homely duties, as if quite unconscious that

she had any other accomplishments than

those pertaining to getting dinner and wash-

The why and the how of that pot-pie was

this. An unlucky biddy, not having the in-

terests of her master at heart or the fear of a

new picket fence before her eyes, lost her head

in consequence of predacious trespass on for-

bidden grounds. She was dressed, or rather

undressed, disjointed and put to boiling early

in the morning. About nine o'clock, so the

little housekeeper said, the crust or dough for

the pot-pie was made by mixing flour with

buttermilk, as you would for biscuit, adding a little shortning, and one egg. This was moulded or kneaded quite stiff, and then left

till about half an hour before the dinner was

to be served. By this time it had become

light, and was somewhat softer than when

first mixed. Now a pint or so of cold water

was poured into the kettle where biddy was

boiling, by this time "as tender as a chicken,"

then the dough was broken off, not rolled

out and cut into squares as is the manner of

some, but broken off in pieces about the size

of an ordinary biscuit and dropped in while the

water was yet cool, which gave it time to rise

as light as possible before the water came to

kept boiling steadily till done, and there was

no "falling" about it. Seasoned with butter.

pepper and "salt to the taste," what a deli-

cious dish it was? light, puffy, rich and whole-

some, and having not the slightest relation-

ship to the sloppy stuff with its leaden-blue

balls, heavy with indigestion and dyspepsia,

we sometimes see sailing under the name

of pot pie. The very appearance of such a

mess upon the table is enough to excite the

horror and disgust of every well educated,

consciencious stomach, while a dish like that

we have described would tempt the most fas-

daintiest and most delicate digestion. Long

may that cheery young wife live to be her

husband's true help-meet, the light of his

wildwood home, and the maker of all his pot-

Thirty days hath September,', &c.

the cars sat a sprucely dressed German Jew

engaged in conversation with a lady. The

question arose as to how many days there

"No, no;" replied the Jew earnestly, "you

Thirty days hath September, April Feburary and December, All the rest have twenty-nine Except just February alone!

Of course June went at twenty-nine.

the handle, and was obliged to bolt.

So you see I haf learn; twenty-nine in all

Episcopus ask us if a "pious look" is the same

Why is a devotee of whist and such games, like

The youth who compared his Betsy to a lock-

ecause she was something to a door-slipped off

When distance lends enchantment to the view,

what amount of interest does it charge the view

That historical individual who was never in a

railroad car in his tife and was never a hundred

miles away from home, turns up this week in North Blackstone, Mass., where he has attended

the same grist mill for seventy years, and is still

engaged in it. He is now eighty-four years old,

and has nearly reached that age when the music of the grinders don't amount to much.

"There are thirty," said the lady.

were in this month of June.

see I haf learn so much.

nd no more!"

thing as a "Holy See?"

there to see!

where, in consequence of the long drouth. A great many fine cattle are raised and fattened both for home and for the eastern market in this township. Among these most extensively engaged in this business are the Messrs, Baker, of Baker's Corners. I much regret that I had not an opportunity to visit their farms, so that I might be able to give some more definite and interesting particulars than could be gathered from what I casually heard and saw. A pair of fat oxen belonging to them, and said to be between five and six years old were driven to the Corners and weighed while was there. Their united weight was 3,900 pounds. They were animals worth seeing real monsters of flesh and fat, yet active, thrifty looking, and as sleek as moles. I was told that the same gentlemen own a pair of four year olds, known as "the big red steers," which weigh together 4,000 pounds.

in some instances turning yellow without

heading, in consequence of the intense

heat and drouth of the past three weeks .-

There are several quite extensive dairy farms in Fairfield. At two of these farms I made short calls. At Mr. L. B. Russell's twenty-four cows are mi'ked. Mrs. Russell showed me into her cheese house, where large number of cheeses were in process of the boiling point again. Then of course it was curing, many of them weighing seventy pounds or upwards. The market for this produce is at Adrian where the average price received is nine cents per pound. Mrs. Russell remarked that the profits of this business are such that many other farmers in that part of the county talk of going into it soon She also promised to give through the FAR-MER some of her personal experience and its results in this branch of housewifery. This s what we want, for, after all, the rules laid down in books are only a sort of general guide, and not of half the value to a beginner in the business that the observations of a tidous epicure and commend itself to the practical dairywoman of our own State would show: be. It is the local, home experience that is of the most real use in this as well as in other departments of domestic labor. The failures also are often quite as instructive as the successes, in cheese making as in other things so whether of failure or success I hope Mrs A new version of the old stanza, beginning, R. will write, giving us the causes of both as taught by her experience. came to our ears the other day. Near us in

Thus far where I have been the farms generally are characterized by a neatness of appearance and arrangement which at once prepossesses you in favor of their or ners .-Few indeed, and far between, are the signs of slovenly farming, such as fences dowr. corn clothes in the windows. I do remember one such, but he lived in an adjoining town. and is one of the class fast disappearing .rom among the tillers of the soil, who do not believe in agricultural papers, will not have them in their houses, but trudge on in grandfather's footsteps, fencing their corn and wheat fields after the good old boy-and dog system stoning the pigs from under hingeless gates a dozen times a day, and glazing their parlor box of sardines? Because he's full of sweet Hoyle. and kitchen windows with their cast-off hats and clothing. Once in a great while such a one may be found, but taking what I have seen of this county as a sample of the whole, they will soon be as rare as June bugs in January, if they are not already. If Barnum wants one for his museum, he will have to hurry and catch him before the race is extinet; for, judging from the sturdy, brighteyed, intelligent looking boys of Lenawee there will not be many such among the next gene ration of farmers in that county.

like comfort, did I wish that bitter-tongued frown, and a bitter taunt, as he expected, the Bachelor might be placed where he could see without the privilege of enjoying such happiness as falls to the lot of the fathers, brothers and husbands of the wives, sisters and daughters he has so recklessly slandered. One need not stay in a house a week to find out whether those who keep it, the mothers and daughters. are good for nothing for business, extravagant, vain, fashionable, with no substantial education, but one that will make them discontented and ashamed of their business." I saw a great many girls who, so far from being afraid of a "washtub, mop, or soap kettle, were actually into the first up their elbows, and the color of the clothes and the floor showed that they were familiar with the use and qualiti s of the second and third. They were the educated daughters of the wealthy farmers, too, most of them, and could preside cheese room with equal grace and effect. No doubt there are many "foolish virgins" living yet, but I judge from Bachelor's letter that most of them have congregated in his neighborhood.

To the kind friends who have rendered me o much service, and so many pleasant attentions, putting themselves out of the way in this busy season of the year to do so, I return most grateful thanks. Their names I need not mention; they would fill a column by themselves.

Of my last stopping place, the little city of Morenci and its vicinity, I may have something to say in another chapter.

The Way a Husband was Subdued.

BY SLOW JAMIE

As an offset to all Mr. Stunner has said, alow me to tell a short story, about the truth of which none of my fair readers need cherish any doubts, for I saw it with my own eyes.

George McGlade was the most self-willed member of a hot headed family. What he pleased he would do, and nothing else. If his father should tell him to attend to any business, even though he might be going right at it, yet, for the sake of being contrary, he would refuse and go off in another direction. It was even rumored that he would swear at his mother, but this is a hard charge, and I would be sorry to endorse it without clear

proof. What was people's astonishment when it was known beyond a doubt, that the reckless youth had wooed and won, Margaret Sloane, the most sedate of Pennsylvania's daughters. A quiet smile was the heartiest laugh she ever took, and a slight color in her fair pale cheek alone betrayed her strongest passion. Phrenologists, however, said that she had a great deal of firmness and self esteem, and that her inward feeling was intense. But phrenology is all nonsense, and my readers want to hear no more of it. Old maids chuckled, and young ones opened their eyes at the news. And even experienced matrons shook their heads and expressed a fear that poor Margaret had McGlade.

They were all mistaken. From that day George was an altered man. How she tamed the wild colt, the following incident will

When their first churning was gathered, and that was before honey moon was over, she filled the churn, set the dasher in it, and most innocent contentment. rolling it out of the buttery, set it between faults might be, George was a ready handed for the family room is absolutely without a fellow. So he took hold of the dasher, brought | window or any means of light or air but the the butter and then went out to his work .- door, and therefore in pleasant weather the This occurred from time to time, from week to week, and from month to month. He had rangements in the street with most amiable no objections to churning, but he began to simplicity. Here a woman sits with the tan think that it was too bad to do it all the time, and get no thanks for it. At least she ought fields weedy, pigs in the dooryard and old to ask him to do it. One dozen of times, as submitting tranquilly to the same operation at he saw the churn set out in silence, he re- the hands of his little daughter, who exhibits solved to walk out and leave it, but as often no small sense of her own importance in this his courage failed. At last one morning everything went wrong in the barn yard, and when George was angry about one thing, he was out of humor with everything.

When the churn was placed out as usual, he went right straight from the breakfast table to his hat, and from his hat to the door. He expected to hear the door open after him, and to be hailed to come back and churn, but his wife had a different way of doing things grant leaves; and anon another carries a simfrom his mother. All that live-long fore- ilar burden of a sort of purple-blossomed noon, and a weary one it was, he pursued his vetch, whose graceful tendrils and delicate employment. Noon came at last, as come it will, and our hero was nerved up to fight his goes by a meek little donkey, with two great battle manfully, although he was by no means satisfied that he was in the right. Mrs. Caudle's hardest curtain lecture was but a mild admonition compared with the tirade he was prepared to pour forth.

Again and again as I made my brief calls He opened the door, he looked in, and then

at those pleasant homes full of solid, farmer- entered, but, instead of being met with a dark same quiet air and mild dignly reigned there as ever. Dinner was ready, and everything as customary in the nicest style. In the same pleasant way she inquired if the meat were done to his taste; and whether the vegetables were sufficiently tender. Nevertheless there stood the old churn where it was left in the morning. There was no use in contending against fate; George swallowed his dinner, got up and went at the churn.

Margaret washed the dishes and went into the parlor to her sewing. Dish-a-dash, dasha-splash went the churn for half an hour, but no butter. * * * Dash a dash, dash-adash for another half hour, still it was the same story. George concluded that it made cream hard to churn, to be let stand so long in the kitchen, so he renewed his labor at the at the piano in the parlor or the press in the dasher till first his face, and then his shirt was moistened with perspiration. At last Margaret came to the kitchen door, to inquire what he was churning at that buttermilk so long for? George took a good, hearty laugh, which in men, like a flood of tears in women, is a sign that they are subdued. He found that in his absence she had brought the butter, and left the milk for him to exercise on as lazy slaves are set to the useless labor of turning the treadmill. From that day he never demurred to churn the cream, or any thing else he was required to do. And when a few months aftewards, their modest dwelling was gladdened with the light of a little stranger's countenance, Margaret never requested him, either to rock the cradle by day, or to get up and light a candle by night, but, unlike our decent friend of Stunnerville, he performed these little duties unbidden.

Caution. Let none of my young lady readers marry a Geoge McGlade unless she is conscious of Margaret Sloane's talents. Because the eagle carried off the lamb, the crow need not attack the bell-weather.

Life in Italy.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe writing from Naples gives the following graphic description of life in that quarter of the old world:

"Every moment some new picture passes -now a donkey with great baskets bigger than himself slung on either side, all waving with the green feathery tops of carrots, and a boy behind steering him by the tail, and making unimaginable noises to urge him onnow another donkey loaded with the refuse manure of the streets-now a flock of goats being driven on their winding way to go from house to house to be milked at the door, and thus furnish undeniably an unadulterated article. There were rows of little booths along the shore for the selling of fish and other marine commodities, with the names of their owners up over them. On the other hand were booths for fruits or lemonade, arranged like a shrine, with an image of the Madonna and child wreathed with the golden blossoms which are so plenty at this time of the year. married sorrow, when she married young It was ten o'clock in the morning, yet we saw everywhere men lying sleepily round in the sun, or sitting in groups, or leaning against walls. One group of large, healthy-looking women struck us particularly-seated flat on the dirty pavement, right in the way of passing foot passengers, they seemed to be enjoying the sunshine, and were gossiping with the

"All family life in Italy is out of doors-it George and the door. Now whatever his is all that keeps the breath of life in peoplegood-wives proceed with all their family argled head of a child in her lap, hunting for unmentionable game. There an old man is walk of filial duty. Here a woman with a comb is busy on the subject head of another woman, while swarms of ragged children tumble and roll contentedly in the dirt at their feet-all chatter with faces brimful of contentment.

"Now we see a woman bearing on her head a bundle of Neapolitan clover, with its long heads of rich crimson blossoms and fraleaves dance and nod as she moves. Now ragged fellows cosily flapping their rags up and down on his back, looking more fit to carry him than he their. These poor little donkeys have such pretty patient faces, and look so innocently resigned to contempt and blows and contumely, that one's heart aches

for them. The boys that guide them keep up a constant regular tattoo of blows, varied by ingenious twists of the tail, and in just the same proportions whether the creature goes fast or slow. The donkey accepts the abuse as a matter of course—a part of its daily bread, and never inquires why it was born a donkey, but goes on meekly as before.

"Now rushes by a rude, one-horse omnibus -one lean horse dragging a rough heavy cart, with seventeen or eighteen jolly ragged fellows, and a relay of children sprinkled in between. Like the negro slaves of plantations these lazzaroni of Naples seem pertinaciously gregarious. You can never get one without a dozen idle appendages. They swarm over every carriage, when the driver will let them, with not the smallest thought either of the ability of the horses to draw them, or the convenience of those who ride. The coachmen generally have some half a dozen cronies, to whom they willingly give a chance of a lift .-We have seen a ragged urchin asleep on the back of a carriage, where he hung like a worm-Like slaves, they are cruel to animals, not from malice or ferocity, but from sheer idle inconsiderateness. Nobody considers them, why should they consider anybody? They overload and beat horses in the most shocking

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, or Paying Bills.

BY MARTHA H. BUTT.

"Can't think of such a thing! What, pay that large bill these hard times? Wife, you are entirely too extravagant; it must be stopped at once, or else I shall be compelled to leys, the mountains and reaching the utterfail," said Edward Jones to his pert little wife, as she held before him a bill of \$60. Her eyes beamed with mischief, and now making the wryest face imaginable, she said-

"Now Edward, I hope you do not call sixty dollars a large bill"

"Sixty dollars! yes, I do call it a large amount for these bard times. Where in the proclamation; the youths and maidens were world do you think I can get all that money from? It is very certain that money cannot men and women of a middle age were too be picked up in the street. I verily believe much engaged in the pursuits of life to think that women think it makes no kind of difference at all how much money they expend upon dress; why in the world do you all wear so much finery? It certainly does not add to your looks at all. 'Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most;' so says the poet."

"It is my opinion, Edward, that the gentlemen are far more extravgant than the ladies. They are forever puffing away at a cigar which costs at least six cents. But it is nothing, I know for them to smoke sixty cents per day -oh, no! that is not extravagant, by any

means-not a bit of it." Minnie tossed her head and pouted her answer which Mr. Jones would give to her re- his way rejoicing and trembling.

"Well, you know, Minnie, that smoking is a luxury which gentlemen so much enjoy."

"Well, now I want to know if we don't enjoy dressing?"

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"But fine dressing is something so superfluous."

" I suppose, then, that smoking is not superfluous at all; would you not think me deranged, if I were to roll up a parcel of bank notes and burn them? I know you would; I consider smoking cigars the very same."

"Well, now, Minnie, do you know how many I smoke during the day?"

"No; for I never took the trouble to count "Well, I am exceedingly moderate in smooth thy trumpet."

"Thou art follows:

"Oh, I do not care how many cigars you smoke. Tell me, are you not going to pay this bill? A small one it is." An ironical

smile followed the last remark. "Small bill, Minnie! nonsense; where am I

to get sixty dollars from?"

"That I cannot tell."

"You ought, then, to be more prudent, and not incur any such expenses, since you know it is out of my power to meet the payment of such large bills.' "You say, then, that you cannot pay it."

" I do-and furthermore, that you must not contract any more large bills, or small ones

either." "You do not owe for any cigars, then?

"I pay for all I use-yes, all to the very cent.

Mr. Jones seated himself very complacentaway at a cigar. Minnie could not refrain from smiling at his appearance, for she knew very well, when she drew the curtain aside

that he would not look quite so composed. cannot be hard times. Do tell me, so that I to speak for me; I beseech thee, oh! benefimay enjoy the laugh too; I do not believe in cent angel, to grant my request. people keeping all the fun to themselves."

"Would you really like to know what pleases me so much, Edward?"

"I would, most certainly. Tell me anything to make me forget 'hard times.'" "Oh, I was only laughing at this little note."

What note?-let me see it." Minnie handed it over, and the contents

"Mr. Edward Jones-to Rayson, Tyler & Co., Dr. To 1 box cigars, \$60."

Mr. Jones looked at the bill, and in his confusion threw the lighted cigar into the fire.-He found that Minnie had been playing some of her pranks upon him. He never felt worse in all his life; he had no other alternative but to take his hat and leave for a little while, till he recovered from the shock.

"Oh, consistency, consistency!" were the words which rung in his ears as he made for the door.

Minnie heard no more of hard times. Mr Jones affirmed that Minnie was "wide awake" that time, and he, no doubt, took good care in future how he disputed an account, for the eigar bill would rise before him like some dreaded spectre to haunt his brain.

The Angel of Time.

BY J. E. PAULDING.

The angel of time, being commissioned by the Supreme Governor of the world, made proclamation that he had a hundred thousand years of additional life to bestow on the inhabitants of the earth. His trumpet echoed far and wide, penetrating the cities, the valmost extremes of the universe. The people flocked eagerly from all points of the compass, to prefer their claims to a portion of the beneficent gift; but it was surprising to see that the crowd consisted of the aged alone. The children were enjoying their youthful sports, and paid no attention to the wandering in the labyrinths of love; and the on death.

The first who preferred his petition for a few additional years was an old man of fourscore and upward, and bent double with age.

"Thou doubtless wishest to live a little longer for the sake of thy children, and the companions of thy youth!" said the angel. "Alas!" cried the old man, "they are all

dead." "Thou art in possession of wealth and honor?"

"Alas, no! I have lost my good name, and am miserably poor. Yet I wish to live till I am a hundred, and enjoy life a little longer." pretty lips, which looked like newly ripened The angel bestowed upon him the privilege strawberries. She was waiting to hear the of living a hundred years, and he went on

The next applicant for lengthened years was a feeble old man who was carried on a litter When he preferred his request the angel replied:-

"I understand. Thou art enamored of the charms of woman, of the beauties of the earth, the waters, and the skies, and wishest

to behold them a few years more?" " I am blind these ten years," said the old

"Thou art delighted with the music of the birds, the murmuring of the waters, the echoes of the mountains, and all the harmonies of the universe, and wishest to hear them a little longer?"

"I am deaf, and scarcely hear the sound of

"Alas! my feeble health will not permit of such indulgences. I have lived on milk and crusts of bread these seven years past, and more, I am a miserable, sickly old man.

"And still thou wishest to lengthen out thy miseries. What pleasure dost thou enjoy in this life?"

"The pleasure of living," said the old man; and the angel granted him a few years more.

The third who approached the footstool of the angel was a decrepid female, almost bent to the earth, and trembling with paley. Her teeth were gone-her eyes buried deep in their dark blue sockets-her cheeks hollow and fleshless-and she could hardly prefer her request, for an incessant cough, which drowned her voice and almost choked her.

"I am come," said she, "to beg a score of years, that I might enjoy the pleasure of seely in his arm chair, and commenced puffing ing the cypress trees I have planted over the grandchildren, and the rest of my dear relatives, spring up and perish before I die. I am bereft of all that were near and dear to me; I stand alone in the world, with no one to speak for me; I beseech thee, oh! beneficient angel, to grant my request.

"Though I grant thee lengthened days, I States and Canadas.

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"Though I grant thee lengthened days, I States and Canadas.

"Though I grant thee lengthened days, I States and Canadas. graves of my husband, my children, my grandchildren, and the rest of my dear relatives, spring up and perish before I die. I am bereft of all that were near and dear to "What pleases you so much, Minnie? It me; I stand alone in the world, with no one

They will increase upon thee," answered the angel.

"I care not, since I shall know they cannot kill me before my time."

"Take thy wish," said the angel, smiling; go and be happy."

"Strange!" cried a learned man who had come to petition for a few years to complete an explanation of the Apocalypse, and had witnessed the scone. "Strange," cried he, carling his lip in scorn, "that the most helpless and miserable of human beings should still covet a life divested of all its enjoy-

" Silence, fool!" replied the angel in a voice of ineffable contempt; "it rather becomes thee, ignorant mortal, to adore the goodness of providence, which having ordained that men should live to be old, mercifully decreed at the same time that the love of life should supply the absence of all its sources of enjoyment. Go! take thy wish, and finish thy commentary on the Apocalypse.'

Household Recipes.

An exchange gives the following recipes which may be seasonable at this time:

CURRANT WINE .- To every pailful of currants on the stem, put one pailful of water; mash and strain. To each gallon of the mixture of juice and water add three and a quarter pounds of sugar. Mix well and put in your cask, which should be placed in the cellar, on the tilt, that it may be racked off in October, without stirring up the sediment. Two bushels of currents will make one barrel of wine. Four gallons of the mixture of juice and water will, after thirteen pounds of sugar are added, make five gallons of wine. The barrel should be filled within three inches of the bung, which must be made air tight, by placing wet clay over it after it is driven in.

RASPBERRY WINE. - Take three pounds of raisins, wash, clean, and stone them thoroughly; boil two gallons of spring water half an hour; as soon as it is taken off the fire pour it into a deer stone jar, and put in the raisins, with six quarts o rasoberries and two pounds of loaf sugar; stir is well together, and cover them closely, and set it in a cool place; stir it twice a day, then pass it through a sieve; put the liquor into a close vessel. adding one pound more loaf sugar; let it stand for a day and night to settle, after which bottle it adding a little more sugar.

CHERRY WINE .- To make five pints of this wine take fifteen pounds of cherries and two of currants bruise them together; mix with them two thirds of the kernels, and put the whole of the cherries, currants and kernels into a barrel, with a quarter of a pound of sugar to every pint of juice. The barrel must be quite full; cover the barrel with vine leaves, and sand above them, and let it stand until it has done working, which will be in about three weeks; then stop it with a bnng, and in two months' time it may be bottled.

For Our Young Friends.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 8 letters. My first is a county in England famous for mus-My second is a small island in the Mediterranean

Sea.

My third is a town and county in Pennsylvania.

My fourth is the capital of one of the Middle

fifth is a small river in New York. My fifth is a small river in New York, My sixth is a great division of the earth. My seventh is a river and bay in New Jersey. My eighth is the most powerful kingdom on the

The initials and finals of the above form the ames of two adjoining Atlantic States,
H. W. J., Greenfield.

To Geographical Enigma of last week—Mrs.

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Most Valuable Implement for the Farmer.

'Contains the most valuable Improvement of any Harvester in Use."

WE have the pleasure of offering Farmers the Improved Kirby's American Harvester for 1860, which stands now unrivalled for facility of operation, lightness of draft, adaptation to uneven surfaces, strength, simplicity and durability; and is pronounced by all who have tested the various machines in use, to be the most complete combined Reaper and Mower "either newly invented, or an improvement on any now in use," First Premiums at State Fairs and Trials

BEST REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

BEST REAPER AND MOWER CONBINED.

At the last New York State Fair, it was the only Harvester that received a Premium among some forty usachines on exhibition. The Judges awarded it a Silver Medal and Diploma, as "The most valuable Machine or Implement for the Farmer, either newly invented or an improvement on any now in use." They say in their report: "We fink the improvements put upon this machine since the last State Fair are of such a character as to justly entitle it to this award; and the exceeding simplicity and great strength of the machine must commend it to the farming community."

At the Wisconsin State Fair, last fall, it attracted especial attention, and after a very careful inspection by the Committee, was honored with three Diplomas—as a Mower, a combined Reaper and Mower, and for the one-horse Harvester.

At the Michigan State Fair last fall, it received the

horse Harvester.
At the Michigan State Fair last fall, it received the
1st Promium as the Best Combined Reaper & Mover.
At the Tennessee State Fair last fall it received the 1st
Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mover.
At the Tennessee State Trial last summer, it received
the First Premium as the Best Combined Reaper and
Mover.

Mover.

At the last Indiana State Trial, it received the First Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mower.

At the Indiana State Fair n 1858, it received the First Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mower.

All premiums on machines as Mowers only, or Reapers only, do not recommend to farmers what they want, viz:—

THE BEST COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING

THE BEST COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING
MACHINE.
The Factory Price of the Improved Harvester for 1960, will be \$185; for Mower, \$110; for Little Buffalo Harvester, \$100—Mower, \$90.
For further particulars address
L. J. BUSH, Gen'l Agent,
11-9m
Toledo, Ohfo.
The Harvesters are sold by the following agents in Michigan:

A. V. PANTLIND, Paw Paw, J. P. Holly, Pontiae, John Allen, Plymouth, Wm. TAFF do A. A. Kirby, Leslie,

The Harvesters are sold by the following agents in Michigan:

E. Tirdhall, Tecumsch, H. L. Hallsdale, J. A. Goon, Butler, J. E. Earll, Bronson. Wm. B. Bersan, Niles, T. G. Limbocker, Trenton. M. Rogers, Ann Arbor, Wm. Spercer, Jackson, E. T. Greeg, Marshall, O. H. Foot, Grand Rapids, R. & N. Dyr, Ionia, S. H. Southworth, Kalamazoo. F. G. Larralere & Co., Dowagiac, Talbot & Clewes, Centreville. Erastus Thatcher, Pontiac. N. O. & W. W. Childs, Charlotte.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER. The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in

the World. Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville,

Ky, 1857.
The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birminghum, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention.

Complete Invention,
and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has
yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United
States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked,
any man being able to manufacture a first rate article
after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have
two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to
accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.
These machines will manufacture per day, according
to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 ROBS OF
HORESENIOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs
but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part
of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as
a plano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair
quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the ma-chine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The ma-chine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has be-come a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a drain-ing material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be address
JOHN DAINES,
Birmingham, Mich.

DEALERS IN FRUIT TREES

WILL find at the subscribers a very large stock of trees and plants, suited to the fall trade—(500,000 3 year apple trees, with other stock to correspond).

Persons selling, or about to sell trees in the west, for fall delivery, are invited to make us an early call. We are disposed to deal liberally with them, and furnish them with trees indigenous to the soil and elimate of the west, saving them the exposures attendant on shipments from nurseries four or five hundred miles eastward. A few intelligent, industrious men can obtain geneies for sale of our stock.

A large trade has heretofore been done at this place, in trees trafficked for in the east, but this year our neighbors have also good stocks of their own growth. We have always raised our own trees offered to raile. Our premises are at the head of Broadway, 2 miles above the Oliver house. Address as below.

HALL & CO., Hickory Grove Nursery, 12-8m.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST MACHINE AND NO MISTAKE,

For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar

BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER, Aultman & Miller's Patent.

OF CANTON, ORIO.

MANUFACTURED BY Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

A Perfect Mower,

A First Class Reaper, It has proved to be

THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE

AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT. And it works

MORE EASILY & SURELY THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE. This fact is so well established by the Farmers themselves, that there is no longer any occasion for our incomparable list of GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS!

National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say

the Farmers of Michigan that any of them who have not yet ordered

one of these machine, if they want it FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860, they should loose no time in ordering it

from one of our Agenta viz: Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER.

from us

Wayne County—HEATH & DEESSER, Blindbury's
Hotel, Detroit.
C. M. MANN, 103 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.
Oakland County, H. N. HILL. Position

C. M. MANN, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Oakland County, L. H. N. HILL, Pontiac.

Oakland County, J. DURKEE, Pontiac.

WM. DENNISON, Troy.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland

—L. WOODWARD, Rochester.

Culhoun County—V. GIBBS, Homer,

G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.

Kalamasoo County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamazoo,

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HORAGE WEISH, Pittsfield.

HENDERSON & RISDON, Ann Arbor.

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J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established

J. W. BURWELL, Livingson county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing ALL real improvements and having some peculiar to tizelf which no other machino-mass or can Mays) that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or reaping.

our State, who can produce the state of the form moving or reaping.

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON.

Jackson, March 31, 1860.

42-tf D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y... Have Just Published,

VOLUME IX.—(" Hayne to Jersey.")
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CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHALES A. DANA, Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers.

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Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiof numar Rhowledge on every five yin Science, Agriculture, Religion, Politics, Biography, Commerce, Mathematics, Geography, Manufactures, Astronomy, Travels, Law, History, Mechanics, Trade.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopædias, Dic-

ANNOTACIONES. AREADE.

HISTORY, CHEMISTEY, MECHANICS, TRADE.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopædias, Dictionaries of special branches of study, and popular conversations, Lexicons, in the English, French, and German languages, have, of course, been diligently consulted and compared. But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries. As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and thus to enhance the value of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA as a Manual of Universal Reference. At the same time an entertaining style has been simed at, wherever it would not interfere with more important considerations. Special care has been bestowed on the department of Living Biography.

In the proparation of the present volume, nearly a hundred collaborators have assisted, including persons in almost every part of the United States, in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe whose names have attained an honorable distinction, each it some special branch of learning. No restriction has been imposed on private dogmatic judgments, and from the introduction of sectarian comments, at war with the historical character of the work. In this fact, it is hoped will be found a guaranty of the universality and impartiality of the NEW AMERICAN OYCLOPÆDIA, which, the Publishers do not hesitate to say will be superior in extent, variety and exactness of information to any similar pub-

lishers do not hesitate to say will be superior in extent, variety and exactness of information to any similar publication in the English language.

PRICE—In Cloth, \$3; Library style, leather, \$3 50; half morocco, \$4; half Russia, extra, \$4 50.

Five volumes have already been issued, and the remainder will be published as fast as they can be got

ready.

WM. B. HOWE, Agent for Detroit.

Booksellers desiring to act as agents, will please address the Publishers.

Nansemond Sweet Potato Plants, Dy THE MILLION, from May 1st to July, put up so
Das to carry in good order 1000 miles. Price, 400 \$1
1000 \$2, 5000 \$9, 10,000 \$15. My plants have grown fine
crops 44 degrees north. Send for my circular containing
full directions for cultivation and the experience of those
who have grown them. Address.

M. M. MURRAY,

The court of the containing for the containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those
who have grown them.

11-cowtf Fruit Hills, Loveland, Clerme

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSOM, WOOL DEALER, 90 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

There is so little doing at present, in fiour or the sale of grain that very little can be said beyond quoting the mere prices. The crops appear to be coming in very favorably, and in some of the more favored counties such as Kalamazoo and St. Joseph, we learn that cutting the wheat has already commenced. The warm, dry weather of the past two weeks has matured this crop very rapidof the past two weeks has matured this crop very rapid-ly, and we will very soon have to treat of the crop as a marketable article. All accounts agree that a large and full crop is a sure thing, if we have only good weather for harvest.

for harvest.

The eastern market remains pretty steady, \$1.50 is the price of of prime western white wheat, and good fancy and extra brands of Michigan flour are worth \$5.75 to 6. Corn declines both east and west. Western corn, sound, ells at 66 to 68c in New York.

good, and such as would have brought 3% to 4c six months ago. We do not hear of any traffic in sheep; their price, however, ranges from \$1.75 to 2.50, according to weight and condition. There is no alteration in the price of hogs, but there have been none sold this week. Calves are not in much demand. The reports from the eastern markets still indicate

that an over supply is pressing upon them. We note that the prices given for catile this week at Albany and New York are still less than those of last week, which was considered the lowest that had been known for years. In fact the real rate of first class cattle in the New York In fact the real rate of first class cattle in the New York market is about \$%c \mathbb{D}\$ for estimated weight. This estimated weight may vary from 54 to 60 fbs \mathbb{D}\$ owt, of live weight, according to the condition of the animals, but if we call it the average, we find that the actual rate of good beef cattle in the New York market is about 4%c \mathbb{D}\$ hive weight, when we take a cent \mathbb{D}\$ from this for transportation and expenses, there remains \$%c each the earther is worth here. as all the cattle is worth here

wool.

The wool market in this city presents nothing new.—
Buyers have given rather better prices during the week,
but the the receipts have not been large. Better markets are to be had at Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor or Pontiac,
and the farmers know this, therefore they do not bring
their week here. In the interior the rates paid have been their wool here. In the interior the rates paid have been steady at 42 to 48c for the best clips. In some few in-stances rather higher rates have been paid, but these were got more through the competition of purchasers, and owing to momentary excitement, than because rates had really gone up.

The average rates of the several grades may be set

down as follows:

GIFTS: GIFTS:: GIFTS::: \$50,000 Worth of Gifts!!!!

\$50,000 Worth of Gifts!!!!

To be distributed among the purchasers of our GOLD PENCILS and GOLD LOCKETS.

Gold Pencil with Pen, \$5; Gold Spring Locket. \$5, and a gift to each purchaser, worth from \$2,50 to \$100.—Gold Pencil without Pen \$3; Gold Spring Locket, less size than the above. \$3, and a Gift to each purchaser, worth from \$1.50 to \$75. The following is a Schedule of property, one of which will be given to every purchaser of our Pencils and Lockets at the time of sale, as a divident due our patrons, to be sent by Mail or Express, immediately upon receipt of the money.

25 Pat. Lever Gold Hunting Case Watches, worth \$100..\$2,500

25 Pat. Pever Gold Hunting Case Watches, worth 75... 1,875

HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES:

THE BEST IN USE. THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont
Bate Fair. 57 and 58,
FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859,
FIRST PREMIUM at 13 different state Fairs.
BIVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute
Tell. N. V. 1859.

Fair, N. 7., 1859.

Howe's Scales for all Uses, have Great Simplicity

Howe's Scales for all Uses, have Great Simple of Howe's Scales for all Uses, have Great Simple on Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire actisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulture and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbank, at Vermont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY, mont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY.

General Western Agent, 98 Main st.

44-1y

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

TOE BALE at PENTILL'S AGE'L. WARRHUUSE, at manning in this city, Detroit, Mich.

58 tf

COX & ROBERT'S PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER FOR 1860!



MANUFACTURED BY COX, HIBBS & CO., THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.

For further particulars address

THE above is a view of the most perfect and economical the most perfect and economical the attention of the Farmers and Threshers to this the attention of the Farmers and Threshers to this celebrated Mackine, which is now taking the preference over all others where they have been introduced, for the following reasons:

The They are less complicated in their construction than any other machine; they are not so liable to get out of rig, and will run full one fourth lighter, the concave is perforated, and new twith eight horses as others with ten and twelve.

Second—Perfection is combined with simplicity and case of draft. These machines commence separating at the cylinder, the concave is perforated, and nearly three-fourths of the grain falls through on the bottom of the separator (which is built through on the bottom of the separator with generator (which is built through on the bottom of the separator with generator to the farmed and the shoe receiving its motion from the crank of the Separator.

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and the shoe receiving its motion from the crank of the Separator.

Eleva: rs are also used to carry the tailings back into the cylinder.

They see also building several kinds of Horse Powers.

They see also building several kinds of Horse Powers.

Their 8 and 10 horse improved Patent internal double geared Power is recommended as being the most durable in use for neary work.

Rober's Patent Single-geared Power is a very light running power, and one that we would recommend for light draft for four or six horses.

Enclass Chain, Powers, from 1 to 2 horse, built with my wrought iron links instead of cast iron, by which all accidents from breakage are avoided.

Testimonials from the best farmers in the county can

The Bashaw Trotting Stallion

The Bashaw Trotting Stallion

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK,

Will stand this season at the Stable of W. G. McGREGORY, 46 East Larned Street, Detroit. Season to commoney payable February 1st, 1861. Persons parting with martes before fealing will be held responsible for insurance money. Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All accidents or escapes at the risk of the owner.

Is half brother to Jupiter, Eureka, Mohawk, Plowboy, &c., the fastest horses on Long Island. He was sired by New York Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson out of the famous trotting mare Sally Miller.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-nct, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.

The dam of Long Island Black Hawk was a thoroughbred racing mare, that had proved herself good at all distances from one to four miles.

For further particulars address

W. G. McGREGORY, 46 Larned Street East, Detroit.

Black Hawk Trotting Stallion

PROPHET.

THIS fine "Black Hawk," will be kept for the present season, on the farm of his owner (Wm. Smythe Farmer) in the township of Pipestone, Berrien co., Michigan.

Terms—\$15 for Insurance.

DESCRIPTION—"Prophet" is six years old, a black or dark bronze chestnut, small white star, soft silky hast, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,150 pounds; for muscular development, activity style, and general action, he is not surpassed by any horse in Western Michigan: he has made his mile inside of three minutes though untrained.

PEDIGREE.—Prophet was bred by Lewis Beers, of Bridport, Vt., sired by "Prophet' (owned by 6. A. Austin of Orwell, Vt.), he by Hill's Vermont or old Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan by Justin Morgan. Dam by Foote's Hamiltonian, by Harris' Hamiltonian, by Bishop's, by imported Messenger. The dam of "Austin Prophet' was sired by Sir Charles, he by Duroc, who was also the sire of American Eclipse. Lady Walker, the grand dam of Prophet, was by Tippoo Sultan."

I will keep at the same place my "CLEVELAND BAY" horse,

LONE STAR.

LONE STAR was bred by me, is four years old,dark bey, black 10gs, mane, and tail, 161/4 hands high, weighing some 1,400 pounds; good action and specimen of draught and general farm horse TERMS—\$5 for insurance Pipestone, April, 1860.

WM. SMYTHE FARMER.

The Superior Trotting Stallion,

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH,

BEED from the purest Messanger stock, will stand this season at the stables of the subscriber on the Poutland, at the Greenfield House, six miles from Detroit.

TERMS, \$15 FOR THE SEASON.

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH is a beautiful bright chestnut house, standing sixteen hands high, and of a particularly compact, strong muscular form, with his body set low on powerful limbs. For style and action this colt mas no superior, and as he has never been used for stock purposes, but allowed to come to his present growth and age, he is in full vigor, with every mark of a sound and strong constitution. As a horse calculated to breed strong, active, useful farm and road stock, of superior size and quality, and with great action and speed on the road, he is offered to the public.

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH will be five years old on the 5th of next June, and was bred from Abdallah Chief, a horse brought into this State at an expense of over \$2,000, in 1855. Abdallah Chief was by Abdallah; he by Mambrino; and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Abdallah Chief was the Mathew Barnes mare, (well known in New York, by Phillips; her dam by Decatur by Henry, that ran against Eclipse; Phillips was by Duroc, his dam by imported Messenger.

The dam of Roebuck Abdallah is Lady Washington by the trotting stallion Washington, sire of Rose of Washington; he by Napoleon; he by Young Mambrino; he by Chancellor, out of a mare sired by imported Messenger; and he again by imported Messenger. Napoleon's dam was by Commander; he by Commander, he by imported Messenger. Commander's dam was by imported Light Infantry, said to have been by English Eclipse. It will thus be seen that on both sides Roebuck Abdallah obtains as direct a descent from the celebrated Messenger as any horse can have at the present time.

For further particulars apply to G. F. LACEY, Greenfield, Wayne Co., Mich., April 4, 1860.

14 Near the Six Mile House, Pontiac Road. PEDIGREE.

MAGNA CHARTA

WILL serve mares from the 20th of April to the 15th of July, at \$50 the season. A mare served and not proving in foal, can be returned the next season (or another in her place) without extra charge.

MAGNA CHARTA'S performances last seeson are unparalleled by any four year old. He trotted in June at the Utica Horse Show in 2374, on a half mile track.

In August, at the Kent County Show, Grand Rapids, in 2:41%, on a summer fa'low.

At the National Fair at Chicogo in 2:36, on a heavy half mile track (equalling the Great Western champion Ecindeer in competition for the same premium.

At the Michigan State Fair boating stallions of all ages with ease in 2:46,

At the Kalamazoo Horse Show in October he made a third heat 2:33%.

The Mares sent to the horse will be pastured at fifty cents a week.

F. V. SMITH & CO. Coldwater, Mich., April 17, 1860.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the cast of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female.
J. B. CRIPPEN.
California, May 1, 1860.

4. S. BROOKS, WEST NOVI, MICH.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. POR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn stock bred from recent importations, ranging from calve to four year old buils and helfers. For further information apply to A. S. BEOOKS, 11-8m* West Novi, Oakland co., Mich.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock breed from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from the months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amougat them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stailion colts to be found any where, also colts bred from the stock of Glencee, Boston, imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermount Black Hawk and Long Island Elack Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address.

April 4th, 1860, 14tf.

E. N. WILLCOX.

Detroit, Mich.

and female. Coldwater, May 1, 1860.

REILLY'S ELLIOTT.

Reaping and Mowing Machines. J. BALLARD & SONS,

BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE. MANUPACTURERS OF WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heiffers, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the lact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which

They also manufacture

ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in Eng-land. Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and all kinds of Castings. WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Pro-nium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall: also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich., April 9, 1860.

April 9, 1869.

15-6m

AAPRI 71MES NO MORE." Any person (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realised. For particulars, address (with stamp)

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Cleaners:
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DITT'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2
Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers,
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CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

Factories, &c., FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all climates. Europe and An
tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They
be per cent less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS, Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size. Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY. 44-ly

ness.
For further particulars apply or address by letter to
COX, HIBBS & CO,
22-2m
THEER RIVERS, Mich.

STONE PLOVER.

THIS IMPORTED theroughbred horse will stand during the spring season of 1860, at the PARKER FARM, one and a half miles northwest of Kalamazoo, Mich., commencing April 15, and closing on the 16th of July next. STONE PLOVER is without exception the best bred horse in the United States, and stands at the lowest price, being \$55 for the season; the money to be paid at the time of first service, or an approved note given for the

Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be the risk of the owner.

Good plature turnished for marces sent from a distance at 60 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be at the risk of the owner.

PEDIGREE AND HISTORY.

Stone Plover was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, at Althorp in Northamptonshire, England, and was fosled in the spring of 1850; was sold at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851 to Count Bathyany, and never was out of the possessiou of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England previous to his importation into Michigan.

Stone Plover was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby in 1843; his dam was Wryneck, by Slane, the stre of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and of Princess, winner of the Oaks, and one of the most renowned sires of winners in Great Britain. Stone Plover was own brother to Stilton, winner of the great Metropolitan Stake at Epsom in 1852. Wryneck was out of Gitans by Tramp, sire of the Winners of the Derby in 1893 and 1838, of the winner of the St. Ledger in 1828, and of Trampoline, the dam of imp. Glencoe; Gitana was out of Miss Foy by Walton, sire of Phantom, winner of the Derby in 1811, and of St. Patrick, the winner of the St. Ledger in 1820. Walton was by the great St. Peter, bred by Lord Derby and winner of the Derby in 1787. The stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high breeding.

stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high breeding.

Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and is by Touchstone out of Emma by Whisker, the dam of imported Trustee. Touchstone is now 31 years old, and requires no comment, as his progeny by their unparalleled success bear testimony to the deserved repute in which he and his stock are held. Surplice, the winner of the great Derby and equally great St. Leger Stakes, now standing at \$260 per mare, and Newminster, winner of the St. Leger, at the same price. Amongst his progeny may be named Bluebonnet, winner of the Oaks, Mendicant, winner of the Cake, Flateatcher, Frogmore, Lord of the Isles, Annandale, Storm, Touchwood, and others. Ootherstone, considered the best son of Touchstone, wor more money for his owner as a three year old than any horse that had been bred up to that date. At New Market in 1843 he won the Riddlesworth stakes of \$4,500; the next day won the Coulum Stakes of the same amount; on the first of May he won the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, or \$10,000; on the 30th of May won the Derby stakes of \$21,000; on the 21st of July at Goodwood won the Gratwicke stakes of \$10,000; and finally at the New Market meeting in October won the Royal Stakes of \$6,325. Cotherstone was then sold to his present owner. Lord Spencer, by whom he has been kept in his private breeding establishment up to the present time. The above particulars are on record in the English Escing Calendar and Stud-book.

vate breeding establishment up to the present time. The above particulars are on record in the English Racing Calendar and Stud-book.

BESCRIPTION.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, sixteen hands and one inch in height, standing on particularly short, strong lega, and is of great length, strength and substance. He is warranted a sure foal getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character, stannina, size, style and action of trotting, carriage and farm horses, to become the sire of a race of horses remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great beauty of form, being himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, large size, majestic earriage and superbaction; all of which is bred into him, being inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the tur in Great Britain. He is also free from defects, and is marked with neither curbed hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones twisted ankles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and is perfectly sound in the wind.

Stone Plover has made two seasons in Michigan, and a class of his sucking colts were shown at the State Fair of 1859 for a premium offered by me of fifty dollars, being the largest individual premium over offered by any member of the Society. These colts are now coming forward as yearlings, and amongst their owners are E. N. Wilcox, Esq., of Detroit; Judge Dexter, of Dexter; E. Arnold of Dexter, John Thomas of Oxford, Dr. Ransom of Kalamazoo, L. S. Treadwell of Hudson, A. D. Power of Farmington, and other breeders, to whom the subscriber refers for the character of the colts of Stone Plover. All show that this horse has the power of transmitting his best qualities and of stamping his proceny with his characteristics.

For further particulars address the subscriber,

16 Notice is also given that Stone Plover will make a fall season at the farm of the subscriber at Cooper's Corners, Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., to commence the 20th July and to terminate the last day of October,

ADMIRATION.

THIS Imported Thoroughbred Stallion will stand at the Stables of

A. L. HAYS, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich..

TERMS.

THE terms of service will be Twenty-five Dollars, payable at the time of service, or in approved notes.

The season will commence on the first of April and end on the first day of July. All mares proving not with foal will be entitled to service free from charge the next following season.

DESCRIPTION.

Admiration is a rich bay, sixteen hands high, coming four years old and pertectly free from blemishes of any kind. He possesses immense bone and muscle and was pronounced by the most competent judges to be one of the most perfect thoroughbred horses in England. He is thoroughly calculated to produce stock that will combine blood with bone and first class symmetry. He obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show in 1858 for the best colt likely to make a Hunter, over 26 competitors. Also, the first prize at the Doncaster Show, for the best colt calculated to get Hunters and Carriage horses. He served a few mares in England last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

Admiration was bred by Mr. Johnson of Driffield Farm, Driffield, Yorkshire, England. Sire Sir Nestor by Ion. Dam Polonaise by Provost. He was purchased by Col. Maguire of Texas, now deceased, and imported last January into New Orleans, where he was sold by the executors of the estate and purchased by the subscriber, who may be addressed for further particulars.

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The Young Bashaw Trotting Stallion KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the village of Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., commencing April 4th.

KEMBLE JACKSON will stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at flity cents a week. All accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Season to close on

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson:

KEMBLE JACKSON—Mahogany bay, 16 hands high. Star in his forehead; hind feet white half way up to the gambrel joints. Foaled June 14, 1854. The property of Isaac Akin, Paulding, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Sire, Kemble Jackson; dam, Lady Moore, half-sister to Iola.

Kemble Jackson was by Andrew Jackson; his dam, Fanny Kemble, sister to Charles Kemble, and sired by Sir Archy: her dam was Maria, sired by Gallatin: Maria's dam was got by Simms' Wildair, she out of a mare got by Morton's Traveler; her dam was an imported mare, name unknown, but thoroughbred.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.

Lady Mcore was out of Messenger Maid, by Membrino Paymaster; he by Old Membrino, by Imp. Messenger. GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent. 14 F. E. ELDRED, Detroit.

The Celebrated Spanish Jack, BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand for Mares during the coming season, commencing April 19th, and closing October 1st, 1860: At Spring Brook Farm, near the village of Farmington, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. At James Roofs, Plymouth, on Friday and Saturday of each week during the season.

PEDIGREE.—Black Hawk is a pure Spanish Jack; color black; good proportions; fourteen hands high; e years old this spring. His Sire was by "Gld Mohawk" of Virginia; g. sire, "Mammoth" of Spain. Dam, the

nine years old this spring. His Sire was by "Old Mohawk" of Virginia; g. sire, "Mammoth" of Spain. Dam, the Royal Glift Jonny."

TERMS.—For Mares, ten dollars the season. money to be paid, or a good note at three months given when the Mare is first served. All mares at the owner's risk.

Jennies will be served at fifteen dollars the season. The subscriber, wishing to purchase all the mules got by said Jack, will pay from \$25 to \$80 for all sound mules stred by him. The mules to be delivered, of sound and healthy formation, at the Spring Brook Farm, at the sgo of five months—bargains in all cases to be made before the mare is put, in which case no charge will be made for the use of Jack. George F. Gregory is authorized to contract for the Mules, and his contracts will be fulfield by me. I will give a premium of \$10 for the Best Mule, and one of \$5 for the Fattest Mule, to be determined by disinterested men after the mules are delivered to me.

F. E. ELDRED.

The Young Bashaw Stallion ISLAND JACKSON,

WILL STAND for mares the coming season, at the Springbrook Farm, adjoining the village of Farmington, Oakland county, Mich, commencing April 12, closing August Sist, at \$7 the season; \$10 to insure.

Pedigree of Island Jackson:

15 Blood Bay, 15% hands high, foaled July \$, 1805. Sire, Jackson by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder.—Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger. Young Bashaw by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger.

F. E. ELDEED, Detroit.

GEO, F. GREGORY, Agent.